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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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THE MUSE.

THE HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

BY MARY HEWITT.

What are they—gold and silver?
Oh! What can one can buy!
Or pride of silken luxury—
Or Rich Robes of Tyrian dye!
Or Gems that come thronging in
With lordly pomp and state!
Or thankless liveried serving men!
To stand about the gate!
Or are they daintiest meats
Set up on silver fine?
Or golden cheer cups o'er-brimmed
With rich Falernian wine!
Or parchments rotting forth
Broad lands our fathers held!
Parks for our deer, ponds for our fish,
And woods that may be felled!
No, no, they are not these or else
God help the poor man's need!
Then sitting amid his little ones,
He would be poor indeed!
They are not these, our household wealth
Belongs not to degree;
It is the love within our souls—
The children at our knee!

My heart is filled with gladness
When I behold her fair,
How bright are rich men's children,
With their thick golden hair!
For I know amid countless treasury
Gleaned from the east and west,
These living loving human beings,
Are still the richman's best!

But my heart overfloweth to mine eyes
And a prayer is on my tongue,
When I see the poor man's children
That toiling early in the young
Children of willing busy hands,
Are duly, early to forget
And learning symbols with
Love of far darker hours!

My heart o'erfloweth to mine eyes,
When I see the poor man stand,
After his daily work is done,
With children by the hand:—
And this he kisseth tenderly,
And that sweet name doth call,
For I know he has no treasures
Like those dear children small!

O children young I bless you,
Ye keep such love alive!
And the home can never be desolate
Where love is room to thrive!
Oh precious household treasures!
Life's sweetest holiest claim,
The Saviour blessed ye while on earth,
I bless ye in his name!

POOR BEATRICE.

The following touching story of every day life, is from the Titmarsh's Paris Sketch Book:

Beatrice Mercier was Mr. Titmarsh's servant of all-work in Paris; dressed his wife, his dinner and his children; did beef-steaks and plain work; made his beds, bleaked his boots, waited at his tables and finally, as he assures us, told him such a story of her childhood as would have done honor to the natural and happy invention of Goldsmith, or the pathetic humor of Sterne.

"My father died," said Beatrice, about six years since, and left my poor mother with little else but a small cottage and strip of land, and four children too young to work. It was hard enough in my father's time to supply so many little mouths with food; and how was a poor widowed woman to provide for them now, who had neither the strength nor the opportunity to labor?

"Besides me, to be sure, there was my old aunt; and she would have helped us but she could not, for the old woman is bed-ridden, so she did nothing but occupy our best room, and grumble from morning till night. Heaven knows, poor old soul that she had no reason to be very happy; for you know sir, that it frets the temper to be sick; and that is worse still to be sick and hungry too.

"At that time, in the country where we lived (in Picardy, not very far from Boulogne) times were so, and that the best workmen could hardly find employ, and when he did, he was happy if he could earn a matter of twelve sous a day. Mother, work as she would, could not gain more than six; and it was a hard job out of this to put meat into six stomachs, and clothing on six backs.—Old aunt Bridget would scold, as she got her portion of black bread; and my little brothers used to cry if theirs did not come in time.—I too, used to cry when I got my share; for mother kept only a little piece for herself, and said that she had dined in the field—Heaven pardon her for the lie, and bless her as I am sure He did; for but for Him, no workingman would or could subsist upon such a wretched morsel as my dear mother took."

Matters grew worse with poor Beatrice as time rolls on, and she resolves at last that she will get a slice more of black bread among them, to run secretly away from home and look for work elsewhere.—She tells only her bed-ridden aunt, and leaves the house with her reproaches ringing in her ears.

"I heard the old woman screaming after me, but I did not stop nor turn round. I don't think I could, for my heart was very full, and if I had gone back again I should never have had the courage to go away.—so I walked a long, long way, until night fell; and I thought of poor mother coming home from mass, and not finding me; and little Pierre shouting out, in his voice, for her to bring him his supper. I think I should like to have died that night, and I thought I would too; for when I was obliged to throw myself on the cold hard ground, my feet were into pain and weary to bear me any further.

"Just then the moon got up; and do you know I felt a comfort in looking at it, for I knew it was shining on our little cottage, and it seemed like an old friend's face. A little way on, as I saw by the moon, was a village, and I saw too, that a man was coming towards me; he must have heard me crying.—Was not God good to me! This man was a farmer, who had need of a girl in his house; he made me tell him why I was alone, and I told him the same story I have told you, and he believed me and took me home. I had walked six long leagues from our village that day, asking every where for work in vain, and here at last time, I found a bed and a supper.

Her distresses in this new home are great, for her mistress is not kind; so after some months she gets home-sickness, and runs back to see the old village, and the dear mother, if only for a day. Mother falls into a fit on seeing her, and Bridget stops scolding for two days, and "little Pierre offered me the whole of his supper; poor little man! his slice of bread was not a bit bigger than before I went away." But she is now, happily, taller and stronger, and she goes to seek work two leagues from home, and gets it, and with wages little less than a day, and a sleeping place in a farm house.—"You may fancy how happy I was now at the prospect of earning so much money.

"There was an old woman among the laborers, who used to sell us a cup of coffee a cupful every day for half-penny and a bit of bread in it, and might eat as much beet-root besides as I liked; not a very wholesome meal to be sure, but God took care that it should not disagree with.

"So, every Saturday, when work was over, I had thirty sous to carry home to mother and tired though I was, I walked merrily the two leagues to our village to see her again. On the road there was a great wood to pass through, and this frightened me, for if a thief should come and rob me of my whole week's earnings, what could a poor lone girl do to help herself? But I found a remedy for this too, and no thieves ever came near me: I used to begin saying my prayers as I entered the forest, and never stopped until I was safe at home; and safe I always arrived, with my thirty sous in my pocket. Ah! you may be sure Sunday was a happy day for us all."

We greatly approve Mr. Titmarsh's reflection on the subject of this humble history. It was for the benefit, he remarks, of dukes and duchesses that he gives the sketch of Mademoiselle Marger me.

SHORT BUT GOOD.

When a man owns himself to be in error he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was.

A man that does the best he can, does all that he should do.

If a man cannot find cause within himself it is in little purpose to seek it elsewhere.

Choose the course of life which is the most excellent, and custom will render it the most delightful.

Be always at leisure to do good; never make business an excuse to decline the offices of humanity.

Defer not charities till death; he that does so is liberal rather of another man's wealth than of his own.

In the morning think what thou hast to do; and at night ask thyself what thou hast done.

Spend the day well, and thou will rejoice at night.

Avoid as much as you can the company of all vicious persons whatever; for no vice is alone, and all are infectious.

There are few who know how to be idle and innocent. By doing nothing we learn to do ill.

Mode of Burial in Greenland.—In Greenland the dead are buried in a sitting posture, dressed in their best clothes. As the earth is shallow or frozen they build tombs of stone, and cover the body with plates of mica slate or clay slate, to preserve it from carnivorous animals. The Kayak and hunting instruments of the deceased are placed at the side of the grave, and they put a dog's head into that of a child. On a return to the house they continue their lamentations in a sort of monotonous howl; some refreshment is taken, and each returns to his own dwelling.

It was beautiful sentiment of one whom her husband, had attempted to insult away—"Give me then back, said she "that which I brought to you." And the man answered in his vulgar remseness of soul "your money I shall return to you." "I thought not of my fortune," said the lady: "give me back my real wealth—give me back my beauty and my youth—give me back the cheerful mind and the heart that had never been disappointed."

Mr. Crittenden said last fall, that the moment General Harrison was chosen, there would be added one hundred millions of dollars to the wealth of the citizens of the United States. We would thank Mr. C. for our share.—*Boston Post.*

DIED.—In Aurora on the 11th ult., trusting in the merits of her redeemer, Mrs. CAROLINE RICHARDS, aged 26 years, formerly of Canenovia, N. Y. Something more than a year since she became separated from her husband while travelling, and was never able to find him, or hear of him afterwards. Thus left, with two little children upon the charity of community, she sunk under her sorrows and has gone to an early grave.

Western editors, and editors in Western New York, will please copy this.

Western Reserve.

AFFECTING STORY.

A recent letter from Omsk, in siberia, relates the following affecting tale:

"A young woman, only 25 years of age, of striking beauty, and one of the most distinguished families of St. Petersburgh, was condemned, three years ago, to hard labor, in the mines, for the rest of her life, for having, in a paroxysm of jealousy, killed her husband.—Her youth and mildness of character induced the Governor, instead of sending her down into the mines, he appointed her one of the superintendents of the hospital at Omsk.—Induced by the great propriety of her conduct, the Governor petitioned some time ago for and obtained her pardon. On this being communicated to her, she was overwhelmed with gloom, and a few days afterwards was discovered in her room lifeless, having opened her veins by means of a large nail. She left the following written on a card:—Death for death! Human justice pardons me, but Divine justice never can! God calls me to him whom I love—whom I murdered, but whom I still love. Adieu—pardon me!—pray for me! pray for me!"

☞The following may be a hoax. The wags of the press are so full of mischief of late that we scarcely know what to depend upon. We find the following story in a N. Y. paper related with every semblance of truth.—*Picayune.*

Awful Calamity! Shocking Occurrence! Sudden and misterious Disappearance!!—It befel our lot to witness, and it now becomes our painful task to record one of the most appalling and heartrending scenes which has ever occured within our knowledge—the first of which has so nearly paralized our long-tried and heretofore inexhaustible faculties, that it is with feelings of an indescribable nature we have collected our few remaining senses to relate this unprecedented circumstance. A few evenings since as we were felicitating in the company of some of our favourite and particularly fascinating female friends, and while deeply engaged in a sociable *tete-a tete*, we were suddenly aroused by a most unaccountable h-u-z-z—crack—w-h-i-z—slam bang—crash whelm! followed by a dense cloud of cotton, bits of ribbon, tape, cord, silk, calico, corset strings, saw-dust, ear-drops, finger-rings, billet-doux love-letters, false-curls, and fragments of a hundred other indispensables, comprising the dress and decorations of the fair sex of the present age. As soon as the atmosphere became sufficiently clear to witness the ravages of the storm—horrible to relate—it was discovered one of the young ladies was among the missing! not a vestage left save the aforesaid fragments, to solve her mysterious fate. The cause however of this said catastrophe was ascertained to have arisen from the effects of *tight lacing*—having just before the accident screwed up the tightning lever to so high a pressure that the rigging and running gears could no longer sustain their strength, the corset gave way with such violence as to blow the unfortunat victim into oblivion!

The following remarks from friend KNAPP of the Manhattan Advertiser—albeit they are tinged somewhat with locofoco phraseology are illustrative and true to the letter, of the ruinous "trust luck and never get your pay" system—of trusting out small accounts to transient persons, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and the Lord only knows who—but, who, *alas! never will pay!* Mr. Public, although he is a very clever fellow, and a very respectable, popular man, yet he is the *poorest paymaster we have on our books*, and we long since came to the conclusion ("cold corn" as we are, as friend Knapp humorously expresses it,) to open no more accounts with him, but if he wanted a job done, he must send a responsible agent, *cash in hand*, or his demands could not be supplied. Are we right, reader! The "trust luck and never get your pay" system, has ruined its thousands, but we are determined that it shall make no further inroads upon us:—*Mesmer River Times.*

"TRUTH IS STRANGE, STRANGER THAN FICTION."—It is not, dear reader, a law-case story that we are about to write, as you might perhaps infer, from our caption;—but it is a short unvarnished tale, founded on facts,—and that *en passant*—is more than can be said of any love story with which we ever met.

A few days after the *late* election—we can't tell the precise day—but perhaps Hosmer can—we met a neighboring federal editor.

"Have you," said he to us, "yet collected payment for printing election hand bills and tickets?"

"No," we replied, rather surprised at the question; "why do you ask?"

"Why, merely to express my private opinion, then, that you never will unless you be sir yourself shortly. I made our party fork over for their printing in advance; I'm an old coon, and belong to the coon-skin party—and my past experience has taught me that unless the party is made to fork over for such services upon the instant—while their patriotic enthusiasm is yet in its full blast—that I might just as well, and a little better, thence-forward and forever hold my peace in regard to the subject, and thus spare the feelings of *my friends.*'

'Well,' we retorted, 'that may be the case with your folks—but, my dear sir, you must recollect that I belong to a nother party—one against which your charge would be a gross libel.'

'Nonsense!' he exclaimed, with a contemptuous expansion of the mouth, and contraction of the eye-brows. 'Nonsense! I don't care a d——n *which* party it is—democrat, federal, loco or whig—if you let the bill for electioneering printing stand against them until the election and its concomitant excitement is past—you may whistle for it until your last breath is spent, and you can't make them fork over. If you are an incorrigible loco, you're made of flesh and blood and you're a printer—and hence I don't like to see you bamboozled and gamaoned.'

We did not reply;—but we knew that he was, as he had represented himself, to wit: 'an old coon,'—and therefore, his words sank like icicles into the dark interstices of our empty purse; nevertheless we *did* think he entertained very slanderous opinions, at least so far as they had reference to the Democratic party.

Heigh ho! I has now been about four months since that interesting interview!—and those who faithfully toiled for us during that heat and burden of the late political canvass, are daily saying to us 'pay me that thou owest!'—but we are forced to look to other sources, in order to enable us to meet their request, than the four counties that are (and we suppose forever will be) indebted to us for printing election tickets!

Verily—but truth is strange, stranger than fiction;—and that's what makes it so bad for us."

From the New England Farmer.

RUTA BAGA.

MR. EDITOR.—In the summer of 1839 I sowed 3-4 of an acre of ground with ruta bagas and 1-4 of an acre adjoining with Dale's Hybrid. The ground was all prepared alike and the seed sown on the same day. They all came up well, and in the early part of the season Dale's turnip grew more rapidly than the ruta bagas, and promised an abundant crop. But when the roots attained the size of my finger, they began to rot; and I believe I had not a turnip on the piece worth pulling.—None of the ruta bagas died: I concluded that Dale's turnip was a less certain crop than the others, and that I would try no more of them.

About the 25th of June last I sowed half an acre with ruta bagas.—They came up well; but by the time the roots were 1-4 of an inch in diamerter, I found *they* were dying.—I did not examine them particularly for some days; or, perhaps, weeks, after I made the discovery. When I did examine them, however, I found they were rotting in the middle, and when the rot had reached the outside of the root, the top died. On many which were not dead, I found a small puncture on the side, and on cutting the root open, I found it had been eaten hollow near the top. On pulling up and closely inspecting a large number of them, I found in two or three a small white maggot, about the size of the largest we see in cheese.

In pulling my crop, which though a light one was not an entire failure I found many of the roots, which had grown to a good size, were hollow; and many of them were quite defective. All the crops of ruta bagas which I have noticed in this quarter this season were rather light.

ON THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF POSTS; WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR DURABILITY,

Perhaps there is no subject connected with agriculture, on which a greater diversity of opinion prevails, than the question, whether with reference to their durability, posts should be put in the ground green or seasoned? When I first settled, I took considerable pains to inform myself on this point, by consulation with those whose experience should constitute them proper fountains of information. The diversity to which I have alluded, impaired greatly the acquisition of decisive results. Mr. Thos. Thweall, of Dinwiddie, (a gentleman of great judgement and observation on all agricultural subjects,) related to me a circumstance which contributed much to the attainment of my object. He stated (if my memory be correct) that in the erection of his garden, the right number of posts, as he supposed, were prepared and suffered to remain until they were thoroughly seasoned. Its completion, however required one in addition, which was taken from an adjacent tree and immediately put in the ground.—Seventeen years had elapsed, and every post had rotted down, except that one, remained sound. In the progress of my investigation, another instance was related, in which an entire side of a garden exhibited the same results. My own limited experience furnishes an incident worthy of being mentioned. My garden enclosure was erected of posts while green. Several pieces remained exposed until they were completely seasoned. Out of these a horse rack was constructed, which was entirely rotted down, while every post in the garden remains firm. From these facts, I deduce the belief, that a post planted when green will last longer than when previously seasoned; and for the reason that the operation of seasoning produces cracks in the timber, which admitting the moisture from the ground, causes its decay. I recollect to have read the account of an experiment proving that the inversion of posts from the direction in which they grew, operated beneficially. Two gate posts were hewn from the same tree—one was planted in the manner in which it grew, the other inverted. The former rotted while the latter was sound.—*Farmers Register.*

PICTURE OF CONSUMPTION.

She withered away. It was like the fading away of one of those flowers I had loved in my childhood—gradually, yet perceptible, not blasted at once, like a blossom broken from the bough or crushed down by the heedless foot; but calmly gently as the leaf fades under the ceaseless even march of time. How often have I marked upon the green woods and forests covered hills, the brown shadows of Autumn creep on, day by day—so gradually so gently deepening the tints, and stealing the fresh hues of the summer, that from one hour to another the eye can detect no change in the great children of the spring, and each moment adds something to their decay, each day brings them nearer to the fall.—Thus faded my beloved.

From the Lebanon Chronicle.

TENNESSEE ANTIQUITIES

THE OLD STONE FORT.

The celebrated Stone Fort in Bedford County, Tennessee, which has excited the attention of the tourist, and the admiration of the scientific as well as the antiquarian, and which has for ages been manifest in obscurity, is about to be disrobed of its mystery.

At the destruction of an old building in Seville, which for the last century has been occupied by a family remarkable for their adventures and achievements with the Bucaniers, who infested the coast of Mexico, Florida, etc. early in the sixteenth century, a package of papers was found, consisting of charts and journals in which were contained traces of the path pursued by the Buchaniers whilst in America. One of the papers contained a minute description of the Stone Fort, and the adjacent country, including the three forks of Duck River. From these papers it appears that 'Gleta,' (a Bucanier vessel) was driven by stress or weather, into a small harbor on the coast of Florida, where the pirates found it necessary to dismantle their vessel and repair.—That while repairs were going on, a distressing mutiny broke out; the principal officers were put to death in the most cruel manner, and the vessel destroyed. The party, consisting of about two hundred persons, being determined to erect a colony in the new world, wandered along the coast of Florida until they fell on Mobile Bay, which they followed up until they met the Alabama River. There crossing the country in a North-westerly direction, they met the three forks of Duck River; where they located themselves and built the Stone Fort, which afforded an asylum, and a retreat secure from the incursions of their then powerful neighbors, the Indians. Here they remained some twenty years; but at length having expended their ammunition, and having lost many of their party by disease, a number of the survivors determined to retrace their steps towards the border of the Atlantic.—This being opposed, an internal feud commenced, which was kept up by both parties with the most unrelenting fury and cruelty, until but four or five remained of the Colony. The survivors finding themselves destitute, in a wild and desolate country determined if possible to reach again the sea coast; and having obtained some information from the Indians, they took a Westerly course till they met the waters of Tennessee River where they embarked in rudely constructed canoes descended into the Ohio River, from thence into the Mississippi, and landed at La Fouche (where Donaldsonville now stands,) where they met a vessel belonging to the father Bennephew's fleet, on board of which they took passage, representing themselves as being shipwrecked mariners; and at length landed in France—being the last of a powerful board of Bucaniers.

The Stone Fort contains several acres of land, is regularly constructed, and appears to have been planned and designed by a skillful engineer. Within the walls are now growing trees which bear the marks of antiquity; appearing to have been standing two or three centuries.—The country adjacent to the Fort abounds with natural curiosities, such as mounds, caverns, etc.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We have often called public attention to these institutions, and we mean still oftener to do the same thing. They are every thing to our country—and unless encouraged fostered by social authority, and maintained by law, we cannot long remain a free people. Every word of the extract below is true. We recommend it, therefore, to our readers, and hope they will take the subject home, and make it a duty, now and at all times, to sustain these institutions—to sustain them, not alone by their purse, but by individual effort—by an open sympathy which will give teachers a fonder idea of the importance of their station, and scholars a juster appreciation of their advantages.

Though *common*, these humble seminaries are mighty agents; they are the lever which has raised New England to her high position.—Much as we are indebted to Colleges, Academies, and other simple institutions, we owe more,—inestimably more, to *Common Schools.*—Open their doors at all, sowing their seeds of learning, broadcast, over the land, their contributions to intelligence, and consequently to prosperity and enjoyment, bestowed in small portions to each, yet in the aggregate swell to a vast amount.—From these primary assemblies ooze out the rills, which, commingling, form the streams that are ever washing out our moral and political stains. Stop the flowing of these waters, and our fair land would fast blacken with ignorance, vice, and crime. Liberty would lose her richest nourishment philanthropy her most invigorating draughts, Christianity her invaluable supplies.

Christians, philanthropists, patriots, cherish, these nurseries of the mind and heart of the next generation. Place them so high that the children of the rich shall be sent here to meet and mingle with those of the poor; here let all classes early take lessons in republican equality; let the children of the wealthy here learn, in life, that they are being trained up for scenes in which the most industrious, the most intellectual, the most deserving are to be at the head of the class; here let the poor boy learn, that when he outstrips the rich man's son in the race of learning or moral excellence, the prize of distinction or approbation will be bestowed upon himself.

Farmers, these schools are invaluable to your children and to your country. Few higher duties rest upon you, than that of lending wise, generous and constant aid to the school in your own district; notice and encourage the teacher; by precept and example influence all parents to send their children to the school; supply your children well with books; let them be at school in season, and constant in attendance, help cheerfully to make the house comfortable. These points are all of them important; each is worthy of serious thought; and when well considered in all their bearings and influence, you cannot fail to see that faith, in our country's future eminence and true greatness, must rest mainly upon the efficiency and high character of the *Common School.*—*Cin. Rep.*

THE OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The stranger's eye detects no beauty in the venerable form; he throws a careless glance and passes by. But for me thy crumbling walls have a charm surpassing that of stately halls and gilded palaces.

In gazing upon thee, the present seems to vanish, and Memory bears me back to the days of childhood, when a flood of tears could drown the deepest sorrow! The dear familiar faces of old, smile around me as they were wont to smile! I see the kindling eye, I hear the gleeful laugh—the merry shout—the bounding step, and feel—No, that feeling of joyous freedom can never return! It filled with the hours when life was young; when Hope colored the glittering sprays of life's ocean with a thousand rain bow hues, and the cold, dark waves below were hid, and the rocks undreamed of! Where now are those who assembled in that old building, or aid in climbing the "ladder of learning?" Those tiny forms of happiness—the companions of "my early days"—the sharers of my childish delights—where are they?

Some sleep in peace—for the grave is their bed—the long green grass waves above their quiet resting-place! Others dwell in distant lands, and one, whom I remember well, has found a home in the depths of the "deep, blue sea." Some remain, but so changed that they only serve to recal former scenes. True, they are still *young*, but some of them are not too young to know the nothingness of all earthly things. Even now they have felt the world's cold scorn; care has begun its gnawing at the heart; the draught of sorrow grows deeper and more bitter. Has not poverty, chained some of them to the earth, while visions of fame and greatness danced mockingly before their eyes! And has not the spirit been clouded with a gloom so deep that every thing was tinged with darkness? Some perhaps, after having drank deeply of the cup of joy, find its contents, like the widow's oil, still undiminished. Yet they are not the same innocent beings that played "croslin" till Old School House. Oh, for one wild ramble with those who *then* roamed!—Give us back the flowers which *then* bloomed—the birds which *then* sang—the streams which *then* murmured! But no magic can recal them!

The wings of the golden hours were laden with the dearest sweets of life, yet they flew by unheeded, and when we know their worth they had *gone forever.* M. J. H.

Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

From Kendall's Expositor.

WHAT IS WEALTH?

In former articles we have endeavored to show that the promissory notes of individuals think banks, and all the paper machinery which is used in trade and speculation, are not wealth. We will now endeavor to show what is wealth.

Wealth is VALUE. Whatever a man possesses which has inherent value, is *wealth.* The value of every thing is ascertained by comparison, with other things of value which can be gotten for it in exchange. That which nobody will give any thing for, is of no value, is not wealth. That for which man can get but little in exchange, has but little value; that for which much can be gotten, is very valuable.

The first item in the wealth of a country is its *lands, including its mines*, which are the fountains of all wealth. Next comes the products of the land necessary to the subsistence of man, houses to shelter him and covering to keep him warm, the utensils and tools which enable him to cultivate the earth and cook his food, to build houses and make clothes—the animals which aid in his labors and furnish him with food and materials for clothing. Next in the scales of a country's wealth may be classed its *mills and manufactories*, which add to the value of its products by changing them into a state more fitted for the use of man. Next may be classed its roads, canals, cars, wagons, boats, ships, and cars, which enable him to transport his produce and manufactures from one place to another. Next, the more precious metals, which are used for ornamental purposes, and have been manufactured into money. To these may be added all sorts of artificial drinks, cider, wines, and other liquors, whether fermented or distilled; all medicines; all precious stones; in fine everything which the necessities, comforts, tastes, customs, religion, fashions or caprices of mankind enable the possessor to exchange for any thing else of value.

A thing may be very *useful*, and yet of no *value.* The air we breathe is necessary to life; yet it is of no value, because it costs nothing. Without the light and heat of the sun, both the animal and vegetable creation would perish; yet they are not considered wealth. Water is most combining is of no value, because nobody will give any thing in exchange for it. In deserts it is bought and sold, and there becomes wealth. The mere ability, or even necessity, of an article, does not therefore, give it value. Yet, necessity and ability, where a thing cannot be had without giving something in exchange for it, are leading elements in constituting value. But things neither necessary nor useful often becomes valuable through other circumstances. Riches are made valuable by religion, or, by pluction for some person or thing with which they have been connected. The tastes, fashions and caprices of mankind often give value to things otherwise worthless, and at once take it away.

Without, however, going into a critical investigation of the origin or basis of value, we wish, for the purpose of making our expositions hereafter to be made, intelligible to our readers, *to fix their minds upon that which, for a time being, constitutes the wealth of the country and of every man in it.* We wish to impress it upon you then, that wealth is every thing *possessing inherent value*, which *can be sold or exchanged for any thing else of inherent value, and nothing else.* Has a man lands? They are wealth. He has cattle and horses, and other kinds of domestic animals? They are wealth. Has he grain and hay, and useful vegetables? They are wealth. Has he household furniture? That is wealth. Has he farming utensils? They are wealth. Has he iron or iron ore dug from the mine? That is wealth. Has he mills or manufactories? They are wealth. Has he plank, or lead, or flour, or clothes, or other manufactured articles? They are wealth. Has he boats, and ships, and wharves? They are wealth. Has he jewelry, and diamonds, and precious stones?—They are wealth. Has he gold and silver? They are wealth.

But has he the promissory notes of his neighbors? They are *not* wealth. If the drawers be solvent, they represent wealth; but the wealth represented, is in the possession of his neighbors. Has he bills of exchange? They are of precisely the same character. Has he bank notes? They are *not* wealth, nor, even if the bank be solvent, *the true representatives of wealth.* All the wealth they represent is the gold and silver and other property in the *actual possession* of the bank. Beyond that, they are the representatives of the notes of individuals and bills of exchange held by the banks, which may, or may not, be true representatives of wealth, according to the solvency or insolvency of the drawers and endorsers.

By following out these suggestions, the reader will be able to distinguish between WEALTH and CREDIT—between reality and fiction—between true riches and riches which exist in faith, and are often the mere creatures of imagination. A man who owes nobody and has lands, produce, and manufactures, or other valuable articles in possession, is rich in proportion to their value. If he owes as much as they are worth, he is but the keeper of the property of others, and his notes are its true representatives. If he owes more than they are worth, the excess of his debts is neither property nor the representative of property, but a debit—a fiction in the hands of his creditors. The notes and obligations of a man who has nothing in possession, are, so far as they are considered wealth, a *baseless, unqualified fiction*, without a shadow beyond hope or opinion acquired by the maker, to give them consideration or credit in the community.

LONDON.—London is certainly the largest city in the world, for it has not yet been ascertained to a certainty the correct account of the publication of some of the Chinese and Japanese cities. We can, therefore, form no idea of its size, when we are told in addition as many inhabitants as there are states of Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The new United States Senate convened in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol on the 4th inst., pursuant to the call of the President.

Hon. John Tyler of Virginia, Vice President elect, took the Chair and addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators: Called by the people of the United States to preside over your deliberations, I cannot withhold the expression of the high estimate I place on the honor which they have conferred upon me. To occupy the seat which has been filled and adorned—to say nothing of my more immediate predecessors—by an Adams, a Jefferson, a Gerry, a Clinton, and a Tompkins, names that, although belonging to the dead still live in the recollection of a grateful country, is an honor of which any man would have just cause to be proud. But this honor is greatly augmented by the consideration of the true character of this body—by the high order of moral and intellectual power which has distinguished it in all past time, and which still distinguishes it—by the dignity which has, for the most part, marked its proceedings, and above all, by the important duties which have devolved upon it under the Constitution. Here are to be found the immediate representatives of the States, by whose sovereign will the Government has been spoken into existence. Here exists that perfect equality among the members of this Confederacy which gives to the smallest State in the Union a voice as potential as that of the largest.

To this body is committed, in an eminent degree, the trust of guarding and protecting the institutions handed down to us from our fathers, as well against the waves of popular and rash impulses on the one hand, as against attempts at executive encroachment on the other. It may properly be regarded as holding the balance in which are weighed the powers conceded to this Government and the right reserved to the States and to the People. It is its province to concede what has been granted—to withhold what has been denied, thus in all its features exhibiting a true type of the glorious confederacy under which it is our happiness to live. Should the spirit of Faction—that destructive spirit which recklessly walks over prostrate rights and tramples laws and constitutions in the dust—ever find an abiding place within this Hall, then indeed will a sentence of condemnation is issued against the peace and happiness of this People, and their political institutions be made to topple to their foundations. But while this body shall continue to be what by its framers it was designed to be—deliberative in its character, unbiassed in its course and independent in its action—then may liberty be regarded as entrenched in safety behind the sacred ramparts of the Constitution.

While I occupy this chair, Senators, I shall have frequent occasion to invoke your indulgence for my defects, and your charity for my errors. I am but little skilled in Parliamentary law, and have been unused to preside over deliberative assemblies. All that I can urge in excuse of my defects is, that I bring with me into this chair an earnest wish to discharge properly its duties, and a fixed determination to preside over your deliberations with entire impartiality.

Immediately upon the organization of the Senate, Mr. Mangum of N. C. offered a resolution that "Blair and Rives be dismissed from the office of Printers to the Senate." This resolution came up on the question of consideration the next morning—Messrs. C. C. Clay of Ala., Wright of N. Y. and others contending that the Senate was only in session as an executive and not as a Legislative body, and could do nothing but act on the President's nominations. Messrs Mangum Clay of Ky. and others replied, contending that the Senate might properly transact any business not requiring the concurrence of the House, and that it had clearly and necessarily the right of electing or changing its own officers. The Senate decided to consider the resolution by a strict party vote. Ayes 29—Noes 22—and the debate was proceeding when a sealed Message was received from President Harrison, understood to contain his nomination for members of his Cabinet. The Senate immediately went into executive Session of course with closed doors. The debates have not transpired, but but it is understood that the nomination of Mr. Webster was resisted upon the allegation of nAbolition leanings, and anti-American feeling, &c. &c., but finally confirmed without a call of the yeas and nays.

A still more strenuous opposition was made to the nomination of Mr. Granger, on the charge of Abolition; but, after full discussion, his nomination was confirmed on Saturday—without a call of the yeas and nays, or any formal resistance, as the nomination of Messrs. Ewing, Badger and Crittenden had previously been. Mr. Bell was also confirmed on Saturday, and instantly entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. So the new Cabinet was fully and formally completed on Saturday, comprised precisely as Gen. Harrison had originally designated, viz:

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Mass. Secretary of State.

THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN BELL, of Tenn. Secretary of War.

GEORGE E. BADGER, of N. C. Secretary of the Navy.

FRANCIS GRANGER, of N. Y. Postmaster General.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Ky. Attorney General.

The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

The office of Sergeant at Arms having some time since become vacant by the death of Stephen Haight, Mr. Merrick of Md. on Monday moved that the Senate do now proceed to fill it. The now Opposition opposed an election at this this time as improper unnecessary, and incurring a needless expense. Messrs. Merrick and Clay of Ky. contended that the services of such an officer were immediately necessary, and that it was absurd to doubt the power of the Senate to fill the vacancy at any time during its existence. The election was at length ordered by a strict party vote, and the ballot stood—

Edward Dyer, of Washington, Whig,	26
Richard Bayly, Adm.	20

We publish in this weeks paper all the acts passed at the last session of Congress.

A letter from Bennett, editor of the N. Y. Herald, dated Washington, March 2, thus describes things at head quarters:

"Yesterday the "old man benevolent" held at his apartments at Mr. Seaton's a cabinet council three hours, on the Inaugural Address. It was a curious and a novel meeting. So said. It seems General Harrison had prepared and written his address before he left the North Bend. He brought it in his pocket over the mountains. All the speeches and addresses which he made on his journey were based on the opinions and sentiments contained in this Address. It will be easily anticipated, therefore, what kind of document it is, and what are its prominent topics of policy and doctrine.—The subject of foreign affairs he hands over pretty much to his secretary of State and to Congress—a similar line of conduct he adopts on financial affairs, which he almost leaves entirely to Congress for final adjustment. On the subject of war and navy, he is more conversant, and accordingly he takes a more decided tone in their superintendence and arrangement.

"The whole six members of the new ministry attended—Webster, Crittenden, Granger, Ewing, Badger and Bell. The consultation on the old General's draft of the Inaugural lasted for three hours, and some curious difference of opinion took place on certain passages announcing his policy and doctrines. According to the best versions now current in the political circles here, the paragraph developing the General's views on abolition was objected to by his cabinet as being too long and diffusive. I have been unable to learn precisely whether it was too much south or too much north, but I was told to-day, in the secrets of the south the cabinet objected to the paragraph, because it was not strong enough against the abolitionists of the north. This is a droll statement, if it be true. A couple of days will reveal the whole.

"On the subject of removals from office—on an extra session—on other measures, there appears to be nothing very distinct and positive in the Inaugural, or in current opinions here. It consists principally of generalities of doctrines, which can disclose little in advance of the new government. We have not forgotten the inaugural professions of General Jackson, which were equally well written and full of benevolence and patriotism. It is the acts of the new administration that can alone furnish a guide to their future conduct and policy.

"The good old General was, however, somewhat offended at the liberty taken by the Cabinet with his original draft, and I suppose if the public could get it they would like to see it, before it was diluted by the acts of diplomacy. To-day the address has been fixed up and finished, and to-morrow or next day I suppose it will be printed, so as to be ready for distribution at 12 o'clock on Thursday.

"The mighty rush for office and the talk of removal and appointments, absorb every other subject of conversation. All the large and small politicians are now here from the the Atlantic cities—and many from the South and west. Nothing is said now by the crew of lazzaroni about the distresses of the country—the suspension of the banks—the derangement of the currency—or the low prices of wheat and other produce. Not a button do these worthies care for such matters. Office—office—office—office; spoils—spoils—spoils—spoils—is all the talk and all the thought. Who will fill this place, and who will that place, are the whole subjects of discussion at Brown's, Gadsby's, Fuller's, the capitol, round the corners, or along the streets."

From the Ohio Statesman.

The editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser seems to be in as bad a fix as the feds themselves, in relation to the Inaugural being a hoax. Pity 'tis 'twas not a hoax.

"THE INAUGURAL.

"We yesterday received a document purporting to be the Inaugural Address of the President of the United States, but it being a mere repetition of the General's stump speeches throughout the country, and scarcely containing a new idea, we are inclined to believe it is a hoax, and therefore decline publishing it, until better assured of its authenticity.

"It is truly a curious production, let the writer be who may. That it the General's language and many of his crude ideas, there can be no doubt; but this might all be derived from his speeches, letters, &c., and concocted in an address of about two or three times the length of any Inaugural we have ever seen, and therefore, we think it best to defer the publication for at least another day."

The Journal of this city slept over it 24 hours before it ventured to give it to its readers—satisfied that it must be a *hoax*.—We learn that when our paper arrived at Springfield on Monday, the feds with one voice swore it was all a hoax! The Journal of this city however for fear of loosing the job of furnishing "paper and twine," comes up to the task of *eulogy*, and what was the day before pronounced a ridiculous hoax is now a great State paper, containing genuine *constitutional doctrines!* What *conscientious statesmen* the federal party can boast of—what a mass of *brains* such heads contain.

A TALKING MATCH lately came off, at New Orleans, for five hundred dollars a side. It continued, according to the Advertiser, for thirteen hours; the rivals being a Frenchman and Kentuckian. The bystanders and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning they found the Frenchman dead, and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear.

I am not afraid of those leader and scrupulous consciences, who are ever cautious of professing and believing too much; it they are sincerely in the wrong, I forgive their errors and respect their integrity. The men I am afraid of, are the men who believe every thing, subscribe to every thing and vote for every thing.

THE WORLD.

This is the best world we live in,
To spend or to lend or to give in!
But to borrow or beg, or get a man's own,
By Jove 'tis the worst world ever was known.
"By Jove!" these is a thunderin' sight more
truth than poetry in the above.

Quit while you're young.—A girl of 12 years of age has recovered twelve hundred dollars for a breach of marriage, in the Frederick Court of Maryland.

Complete list of Acts.

Passed by Congress at the 2d Session of the 26th Congress, which terminated March 3, 1841.

BILLS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE.

An act making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary pensioners for the year 1844.

An act making temporary provision for lunatics in the district of Columbia.

An act to authorise the issuing of Treasury notes.

An act to amend the act to authorise the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described; and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands therein described, passed April 18, 1806.

An act making further provision for the expense of an exploration and survey of that part of the Northeaster boundary line of the United States which separates the State of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces.

An act further to continue in force the act for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1841 (of which there was for the Post Office $4,812,620.)

An act making appropriations for the Navy for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for the Army for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for the Indian Department, and for treaty stipulations with the Indians for 1841.

An act making appropriations for the expense of a delegation of Western Seminole Indians.

An act making appropriations for destitute Kickapoo Indians, and removing and subsisting the Swan Creek and Black River Indians of Michigan.

An act for the relief of Mary Tucker.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for 1841.

An act authorising a register to be granted to the schooner Amistad.

An act to incorporate the Washington Benevolent Society, in the District of Columbia.

An act to confirm land patents.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1841.

BILLS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE SENATE.

An act supplementory to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

An act further to amend the act entitled an act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

An act for the relief of Gordon S. Aubbard, Robert A. Kenzie, and others.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorrage the introduction and promote the cultivation of topical plants. [For the benefit of the widow and children of Dr. H. Perrine, killed by the Indians in Florida.]

An act to confirm to the State of Indiana the land selected by her for that portion of the Wabash and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe River and Terre Haute, and for other purposes.

An act granting a pension to Lemuel White.

An act for the relief of Wm. P. Rathbone.

An act granting a pension to Hannah Leighton

An act for the relief of Jacob Seeley.

An act for the relief of Wm. Jones.

An act for the relief of Charles M. Keller and Henry Stone.

An act for the relief of Lieut. John E. Bispham.

An act for the relief of John Carter.

An act for the relief of Joseph Rogy.

An act for the relief of Jean Baptiste Comeau.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Miguel Eslava.

An act to refund the duties on the French ship Alexandre.

An act to amend the act entitled an act to amend the act passed on May 13, 1800, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."

An act for the relief of Avery, Saltmarsh & Co.

Joint resolution to present incorporated universities, colleges, &c. with copies of the catalogue of the Library of Congress.

☞ The bill for the settlement of the claims of the State of MAINE and GEORGIA for the services of their militia, amounting together to about the sum of $458,000, passed both Houses of Congress, and was enrolled and brought into the House for the signature of the Speaker just as the motion was made to close the session, which motion prevailing, it was not signed, and therefore did no become a law, although passed by both Houses of Congress.

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Made at the 2d Session of the 26th Congress.

Partial support of Government (Congress)	$412,000
For the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses,	3,030,005
For the Navy,	5,020,333
For the Army,	5,441,919
For Fortifications,	485,500
For the Military Academy,	160,522
For Pensions,	1,144,155
For the Indian Department,	875,280
For delegation of Western Seminoles,	15,000
For destitute Kickapoos, removal of Swan Creek and Black River Indians,	22,000
For survey of Northeastern Boundary,	76,000
For Lunatics in the District of Columbia,	3,000
For refunding duties on French ship Alexandre,	1,060
For Avery, Saltmarsh and Com.	9,779
For private claims (not pensions) amounts specified;	4,045
Amount of defined and specified appropriations,	$23,606,193

In addition to the above, claims are to be examined, and the amount found due to be paid, viz:

Claim of the Corporation of the City of Mobile.

Claim of Clements, Bryan & Company.

Clerks on Chickasaw treaty business.

Officers of the customs, arrears of compensation for 1839.

Arrears due to clerks of Boston custom-house from 1832 to 1837.

These may take, in the aggregate, amount 150,000

$22,756,193

From which deduct the sum appropriated for the Post Office Department, which is to be paid from the revenue of the Department exclusively, 4,812,620

Leaving to be provided from the common Treasury, exclusively of the redemption of Treasury notes & sundry standing appropriations, such as $20,000 annually for arming the militia, and other annual charges, $17,943,573

National Intelligencer.

From the Washington Globe of Saturday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22, 1841.

To Mr. Van Buren,

President of the United States.

SIR: The undersigned Democratic members of the 26th Congress, in common with other of their fellow-citizens, your political friends, are anxious to have an opportunity to testify their respect for you before your departure from Washington City; and, for that purpose, invite you to accept a public dinner on such day as may suit your convenience about the time of the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

Occupying a position to have been close observers of your conduct, both in public and private—witnesses of the ability, patriotism, and firmness, and disinterestedness with which you have pursued the straight path of the public good—approving the great measures and principles of your Administration—admiring the frankness and decorum of your personal deportment in all the trying scenes through which you have passed—and entertaining for you the highest degree of respect and esteem—the undersigned could not reconcile it to their feelings to separated from you without soliciting an opportunity of giving a public and formal expression to the sentiments of respect, confidence, and approbation with which your conduct has inspired them.

The undersigned knows full well that it has not been your custom to accept public dinners, or public marks of respect of any kind—that your aim has been to discharge the duties, and to avoid the honors of your exalted station—and that nothing could be more agreeable to your own feelings than to leave the high office which you have filled, with the same modest, noiseless, and unambitious steps with which you entered upon and passed through it. The undersigned know this; but they hope that you may find, in the circumstances of the present occasion, an inducement for departing from a general rule, and that your friends may have the gratification which they have asked, of meeting you at a public dinner.

We have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens,

W. H. Roane,	Henry W. Connor,
A. Anderson,	Alamon J. McKay,
Daniel Sheegogue,	John Miller,
A. Mount,	George M. Keim,
A. H. Serler,	Chas. McClure,
R. M. Young,	George McCulloch,
C. C. Clay,	Samuel W. Morris,
John M. Robinson,	R. H. Hammond,
Henry Hubbard,	Wm. Cross, Arkansas,
W. Allen,	David D. Wagener,
Perry Smith,	Robert Craig,
A. O. P. Nicholson,	Sol. Billon, Jr.
Benj. Tappan,	John Davis, of Penn.
W. S. Fulton,	Isaac Leet,
A. Caldwell,	Peter Newhard,
Wm. R. King,	D. A. Starkweather,
Thomas H. Benton,	Seba Hastings,
Wilson Lumpkin,	William Beaty,
Lewis F. Linn,	J. Smith,
Garret D. Wall,	William Dunn,
James Buchanan,	A. Dimmon,
Silas Wright, Jr.	R. B. Rhett,
Franklin Pierce,	John Reynolds,
Reuel Williams,	Thos. D. Sumter.
Robert C. Nicholas,	J. A. Bynum,
John Norvell,	John Galbraith,
Andrew Beirne,	Joseph Kille,
Jno. W. Davis,	R. Chapman, of Alabama
Geo. C. Dromgoole,	Charles Fisher,
A. W. Hopkins,	John K. Griffin,
Francis E. Rives,	W. O. Butler,
J. W. Jones,	Hopkins L. Turney,
G. Sweeney,	Dixon H. Lewis,
Linn Banks,	J. T. H. Worthington,
Lewis Steenrod,	S. H. Rader,
G. B. Samuels,	J. Thompson,
William Lucas,	Isaac E. Crary,
Walter Coles,	W. W. Wick,
Joel Johnston,	Thomas Smith,
H. Swearingen,	Jonathan Taylor,
Thomas Dixon,	Wm. Parmenter,
A. Smith,	H. Williams,
H. J. Anderson,	Isaac Fletcher,
Virgil D. Parris,	L. Paynter,
Nathan Clifford,	D. P. Leadbetter,
J. A. Lowell,	Lyon Boyd,
John B. Weller,	M. T. Hawkins
John Isaacson,	E. J. Black,
J. W. Blackwell,	W. Medill,
Andrew W. Doig,	G. Johnson,
A. G. Brown,	A. V. Brown,
Philip F. Thomas,	H. M. Watterson,
James Carroll,	A. McClellan,
Geor. Kemble,	William R. Cooper,
A. Vanderpool,	Nehemiah H. Earll,
Edward Rogers,	Ph. Dickerson,
Thos. B. Jackson,	Isaac Parrish,
Jas. G. Floyd,	Joseph Formance,
Judson Allen,	P. H. Vinon,
A. B. Lawkard,	John Pope,
Jno. H. Prentiss,	Nathaniel James,
A. C. Hand,	Charles Shepard,
T. R. Strong,	Augustus C. Dodge,
Edmund Burke,	Daniel B. Ryall,
Ira A. Eastman,	James Rogers,
Jared W. Williams,	David Hubbard,
Tristam Shaw,	John Carr,
C. G. Atherton,	Francis Thomas,
J. D. L. Montanya,	Jas. Hill, N. C.

WASHINGTON, March 1st, 1841.

Gentlemen: Your letter, inviting me to a public dinner previous to my departure from this city, as a testimony of respect from the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress, and others of their fellow-citizens, my political friends, was delivered to me by the committee appointed for that purpose.

It can scarcely be necessary for me to express to you the feeling of profound gratitude with which I receive this mark of your continued respect and confidence. Always regarding the office from which I am about to retire, as a trust to be admired for the general benefit of others, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to associate my own personal interest in its possession closely and inseparably with what I have ever believed, and still believe, to be the best interest of the great body of the people, and to discharge the highly responsible duties committed to the Chief Magistrate of this great Confederation in conformity with the opinions and principles of those who honored me with their confidence.

No one, gentleman, however sagacious, can penetrate the future, or clearly predict the prospective results of great public measures; more especially is this true of one who has had an active personal agency in their maturity and adoption. Making, however, every reasonable allowance for the consideration. I cannot hesitate to avow my entire confidence in the complete success and salutary consequences of the important measures I have felt in my duty to recommend, and which has received the sanction of Congress.

The testimony of so large a portion of the representatives of the undivided Democracy of the United States, conveyed in your address, added to the warm support of a much greater number of independent suffrages than that by which I was elected, leave me without apprehension as to the opinion which was formed in respect to my official conduct by those who made me the depository of their confidence.

These objects accomplished, I retire from the high and honorable station bestowed upon me by my countrymen, without a single personal wish unsatisfied. I find myself, gentlemen, incapable of doing justice to the feelings awakened by the eloquent expressions of regard and confidence with which you have honored me. Let it therefore suffice to say that they are received with heartfelt pleasure, and will be long and gratefully remembered.

You have done justice to the motives by which I have been guided in heretofore always declining testimonials similar to that now offered, from a source which calls for every effort of self-denial, and I coincide fully with you in the opinion that the present occasion is one in which a departure from a uniform course in this respect, would be proper and consistent. If I were to consult my own gratification alone, I would gladly accept your invitation; but when I call to mind that the period to which, from considerations of official propriety, I should be obliged to defer a compliance with your request, must interfere with the national desire of the members of the House of Representatives, who will be at liberty to return to their homes, I am willing to subject them to a delay which they have generously overlooked to do the honor. You will, therefore, I hope, indulge me in respectfully declining the public dinner you have tendered.

Yet, although we may not meet at the festive board, I cannot but hope that the gentlemen who have offered me this new assurance of confidence and attachment at a moment which renders it peculiarly grateful to my feelings, will, before I leave the city, afford me an opportunity to take them by the hand, assure them of my hearty good wishes for their future welfare, and bid them farewell.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend, and obedient servant.

M. VAN BUREN.

To the Hon. Messrs. Wm. R. King, Thomas H. Benton, John M. Robinson, Henry Hubbard, Wm. H. Roane, A. Anderson, and others, Washington.

HORRIBLE BURNING.—Mr. S. Forsman, captain of the watch, has communicated to us the particulars of a most horrid case of burning that occurred in our city last night. A little after seven a messenger came to the watch house requesting captain F. to repair with medical assistance to the house of John Thatcher, near the canal. On reaching the house, a little child nearly a year old, was found lying on the floor near the door, in the agonies of death from the burns it had received, and its wretched mother was sitting on the edge of the bed with her right side breast and face burned nearly to a crisp, and in a state of beastly intoxication, approaching to unsciousness. Before any medical assistance was rendered, the child died, and the mothers is expected to live but a few hours. The child is supposed to have fallen into the fire, and the woman, with an instinct of maternal feeling, which even intoxication could not utterly extinguish, probably caught us her offspring and held it to her breast, and thus communicated the flames to her own clothes; It was a sad and horid exemplification of the curse of intemperance.

[Buffalo Commercial Advertiser

HORRID MURDER.—Rumors have reached this city of the perpetration of a most horrid murder in the adjoining County of Orange. It is stated that a respectable citizen named Pratt, was engaged with one of his negroes in the woods, riving shingles, when the fellow struck him a violent blow with his hatchet which stunned him, and he then deliberately dispatched him: Having concealed the dead body in the leaves he went to the house and told his mistress that his master had sent him for his horse and pocket book, intending to go to a neighboring store.—They were accordingly sent but the little son of the deceased accompanied the negro, as bearer of the pocket book. On the way to the scene of murder, the negro felled the child to the earth with a club, and supposing he was dead, made off with his booty. The child, however, came to, gave the alarm, and the negro was arrested at Hillsboro' with the horse and money in his possession. He was committed to jail, and will, doubtless, expiate his atrocities on the gallows.—Raleigh Register.

Happiness.—The Maumee River Times has the following definition for "happiness," going to church on the Sabbath, and looking at pretty girls rigged out in their Sunday "fixins."

If you ever get solar goee, over a drinking table as to attempt to snuff your companion's nose instead of the candle, you may take it for granted you are pretty nigh drunk.—*Perry Ala. Eagle.*

MASSACHTSETTS AND THE N. E. BOUNDARY.

The following resolutions in relation to the N. E. Boundary have been adopted in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by an unanimous vote. They speak the opinion of New England in terse yet temperate language.

Resolved, That the rights of the U. S. and of the State of Maine, to require of Great Britain the literal and immediate execution of the terms of the second article of the treaty of 1739, so far as they relate to the boundary from the source of the St. Croix river, remains, after the lapse of more than half a century, unimpaired by the passage of time or by the interposition of multiplied objections.

Resolved, That although there in no cause to apprehend any immediate collision between the two nations on account of the controversy respecting the said boundary, it is nevertheless most earnestly to be desired that a speedy & effectual termination be put to a difference, which might even, by a remote possibility, produce consequences that humanity would deplore.

Resolved, That the late Report made to the government of Great Britain, by their commissioners of survey, Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge though not to be regarded as having yet received the sanction of that government, is calculated to produce in every part of the United States where it is examined, a state of the public mind highly unfavorable to that conciliatory temper; and to that mutual confidence in the good intentions of each other, without which it is hopeless to expect a satisfactory result to controversies between nations.

Resolved, That the interest and the honor of Massachusetts alike demand a preservance, not the less determined because it is temperate, in maintaining the rights of Maine And that we now cheerfully repeat our often recorded response to her demand, that the justice which has been so long withheld should be speedily done to her—and that, what we extend to her our sympathy for her past wrongs, we again assure her of our unshaken resolution to enshrin the territorial rights of the Union.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governer be requested to transmit a copy of these resolves, and the accompanying report to the Executive of the U. S., and of the several States; and to each of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts in the Congress of the U. S.

SPRING.

We cannot lift up our eyes, in this delightful season, without being tempted to ask, on what principle can we account for the beauty of Spring? Winter has shades as deep and colors as brilliant; and the great forms of nature are substantially the same, through all the revolutions of the year. We shall seek in vain, therefore, in the accidents of mere organic matter, for the sources of that 'vernal delight,' which subject all finer spirits of an annual intoxication, and strike home the sense of beauty, even to hearts that seem proof against it under all other respects. And it is not among the dead, but among the living, that this beauty originates. It is the renovation of life and joy to all animated beings, that constitutes the great jubilee is of nature: the young of animals bursting into existance—the simple and universal pleasures which are diffused by the mere temperature of the air; and the profusion of sustenance—the pairing of birds—the cheerful resumption of rustic toils—the great alleviation of all the miseres of poverty and sickness—our sympathy with the young life, and the promise and the hazards of the vegetable creation—the solemn yet cheering impression of the constancy of nature to her great periods of renovation—and the hopes that dart spontaneously forward into the new circle of exertions and enjoyments that is opened up by her hand and her example. Such are forced upon us by the appearances of returning Spring, and that seem to account for the emotions of delight with which these appearances are hailed, by every mind endowed with any degree of sensibility, somewhat better than the brightness of colors, or the agreeableness of the smells, that are then presented to our senses.

MILK SICKNESS.—The Legislature of Kentucky have passed a resolution offering a reward of $8000 for the discovery of the cause of the milk sickness in cows at any time within five years.

It appears from the United States census, that if 60,000 is adopted as the ratio of representation in the popular branch of the National Legislature, the slaveholding States will lose five and the non-slaveholding States gain twelve members.

BANK OF WESTERN N. Y.—As various rumors are afloat in regard to this institution, we are requested to state that they readily meet all demands for specie, and that their bills are received on deposite by all the banks in this city.—Rochester Daily Democrat.

A GOOD STORY.—The 'Spy in Washington' tells the following story; 'Mr.——, a Representative from Virginia, was taken ill. His physicians, after a few days attendance, expressed apprehensions that he would not recover. Mr.—— continuing to grow worse, sent for a friend, to whom he communicated the apprehensions of his physician, and then said, in a solemn manner: 'Now, my friend, I have a favor to ask. if I die, do not let me be buried at the expense of Congress, for by G—, *it is unconstitutional.*'

A man being capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, was, as usual, asked what he had to say why judgement of death should not be passed upon him. 'Say!' replied he, 'why, I think the joke has been carried far enough already. And the less that is said about it the better. If you please, Sir, we'll drop the subject.' "Mr. Sheriff," said the commissionate Judge 'you may let the *subject drop.*

GOOD.—A little sheet, called the 'Rasp,' published somewhere down south, took some of the loafers at task, for sleeping in the market house One of them wanted to know, what the Rasp had to do with his sleeping on the market benches, to which the editor replies, 'Why, nothing only we wished to inform the public that it was *corned* and not *fresh pork.*'

How much superior is nature to art? A pair of nature's black jet eyes, when properly brought to a focus, have always received our admiration; but an artificial black eye is abominable.

"THE NOBLE HONEST FARMER"—It will be seen by the statistics of the Western Penitentiary, Pa., that only *one* of the 139 convicts at present confined in it, is a *farmer:* and that from half of the great State of Pennsylvania. What a wonderful evidence this is of the industry, virtue and temperance of the honest American farmer.—*Harrisburgh Intelligencer.*

THE REASON WHY.—A small lad asked permission of his mother to a ball. She told him it was a bad place for little boys. "Why, mother, didn't you and father use to go to balls when you were young?" "Yes, but we have seen the *folly of it*" answered the mother. "Well, mother," exclaimed the son, "I want to see the *folly of it* too.

MORE DIVORCES.—It is stated in the Charlottsville Jeffersonian that the Legislature of Virginia is literary flooded with petitions for divorce. One paper in the State suggests that Legislature pass 'a general law, divorcing every couple in the State, with leave to such as are disposed, to remarry.

DREADFUL FATALITY.—As the first dance at the ball, last evening (says the Portland Argus, of the 5th inst.) was about commencing, the company was shocked by the instantaneous death of one of their number, Mr. Wm. Parker—who fell dead just as he had led his partner to the door. He was taken directly to the office of Dr. Wood, in the Exchange building, but all life had departed.

CONNUBIAL.—A couple were united in the bonds of matrimony, few evenings since, at Petersburgh, Va., says the Little Cocknke, who were so had off for the 'ready,' that their friends were obliged to raise a subscription to procure the license. After the ceremony was performed, and the parson seemed waiting for his usual fee, he was accosted by the bride with, 'Sir, do you credit for marrying, cause if you don't you'll have to put John in jail and let him swear out.'

Said one gentleman to the other, You are a fine looking fellow.—'Well' really, sir, I wish I could return the compliment,' very coolly answered the other 'You could,' was the sharp retort, 'if you would lose one half as bad as I did.

BRITISH STEAMERS ON THE LAKES. Some months since, the fact transpired that one or two war steamers were building at Chippewa, under the directions of officers of the British Government. We now learn from the Burlington Free Press, that materials have been procured by the agents of the British Government for a war steamer on Lake Champlain. As the General Government has been advised of this, it is to be hoped, that with every disposition to avoid war, our preparations for such a contingency will at least keep pace with those of our neighbors.—*Alb. Daily Advertiser.*

Nothing in nature, save the heart of man, grows old. The blue of the heavens pales not with age, and on the odor-plumed wings of the wooing breeze, time can moult no quill.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen County.

JAMES CROMLEY, at the solicitation of his friends, has consented to be a candidate for Constable at the April election.

We are authorised to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for Constable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA is candidate for Constable in Wayne Township, at the April election.

WAR.—The subject of war between the U. S. and Great Britain has been for a long time a matter of much speculation; and doubtless many old women have been badly frightened and many married heroes have calculated upon staying their thousands; but we must candidly admit that we could never look upon the prospect of war with any degree of seriousness, or, as in any manner probable, unless something materially different should arise between the two governments, than what has already transpired.

It is true the boundary question has been for a long time in dispute—the seizure of some American vessels on the coast of Africa without "just cause or legal right," has produced some excitement, and the M'Leod case is now the subject of much comment, but we have seen no disposition manifested on the part of the British Government, not to settle the matter amicably, which we sincerely believe will be done to the full satisfaction of all concerned.

Newspapers have been rife with speculation upon the subject, some of them have made most astounding disclosures—great conspiracies were on foot—England had already sent on a large armed force; and a thousand other things got up by some wag for his own amusement, or to humbug the people; like the "Moon story" or "Niagara Falls hoax."

England will not commence a War. She has too much at stake—she would expect to gain but little at most and run a great risk of loosing much. We think she would be slow to fire the first gun, and we think the U. S. should be exceedingly cautious how she commences hostilities.

War is greatly to be deprecated. It would retard very much our march to greatness, cripple our resources, destroy the lives of thousands of our most useful citizens, and lay waste most, or *all* of our frontier towns and cities; and *we* indulge the hope, that the curse will never fall upon this nation. But let us not repose in too much security—there is danger, and that danger should be guarded against, (if not in establishing a "Poinsett's standing army") by increasing the Navy, fortifying our coast, and placing our habors in a state of defence. This can be done with the utmost propriety and should be done, if even every cloud of war should be dispelled.

We think there will be no difficulty in settling all matters in dispute after the M'Leod affair is disposed of. If he should be convicted of murder, the Governor of New York will doubtless reprieve him upon the ground that he was authorized by the British Government, which will place the matter in a very unpleasant situation, as it will be left for the two governments to settle, and which may possibly end in war.

We hope that in regard to the matters in dispute our government "will ask nothing but what is clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." We trust that in any negotiation that may be made, the character of our government will in no wise be compromised, but at the same time let our course be mild and conciliatory, yet firm and dignified. If this course is taken, we have no doubt the war will be a bloodless one and a favorable issue ensue which will soon leave the horizon unobscured by the clouds of war, and the American flag permitted to float unmolested in every sea, and fanned by the breeze of every ocean.

John Hughes the slave who was sent to the N. Y. State Prison for stealing several thousand dollars from his master Mr. Darg, was discharged a few days ago by the expiration of his sentence and started back to his master voluntarily.—We opine if the blacks were all liberated they would most of them quickly and gladly go back to their masters.

Hon. David R. Porter the present incumbent has been nominated for re-election to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. John Banks of Berks County, is the Whig Candidate. What does the Pittsburgh manufacturer think of our "grave predictions" now? Dr. Sturgeon received two votes in the Democratic Convention, the balance of the delegates voted for Gov. Porter. Surely the editor of the Manufacturer could not have attended the Convention.

The Democratic Ticket in New Hampshire has succeeded by an overwhelming majority.

THE PRESS.

Three Whig papers have recently been established in this State, copies of each of which we have received. The "People's Gazette" published at Charleston, Clark County, "Wayne County Record" at Centreville, and the "Muncietown Telegraph" at muncietown Delaware Co. Go it Whiggies while you are young.

The Western Athenæum and Journal of Phrenology is the title of a very neat sheet, published at Andersontown, Madison Co., in this State, neutral in politics.

NEW YORKER.—This paper is coming out in new dress. The prospectus we will publish next week. Few papers, if any, excel the New Yorker as a family newspaper.

☞ If the editors of Alexander's Messenger do not come nearer complying with the wishes of their subscribers than they do those who publish their prospectus for them they deserve but little patronage. One of the documents held out to those who would publish their very long prospectus for 1841 was, that they would furnish the Daily Chronicle if it was wished. We have repeatedly requested it but it never has been received.

The editor of the Times says we are in great trouble because his weight is computed at avoirdupois. In no trouble at all neighbor, we never heard of GRUNTERS being computed at any other weight; but we like to "keep it before the people" that they may know the size of the ANIMAL that is constantly GRUNTING and ROOTING around for office.

THE LADIES' COMPANION, For March.—We have just received the March No. of this very popular publication. It is the best work of the kind in the country, always filled with original matter, from the best authors, and embellished with splendid steel engravings. A plate of fashions is given quarterly. Ladies, you that wish a work containing choice literature, and one every way suited to your taste, would do well to subscribe for The Companion.

TERMS $3 per annum—W. W. Snowden, Publisher, New York. For a list of contributors see prospectus on another page.

We are pleased to notice the unanimity that prevails among the Democratic press in Pa., since the nomination of Gov. Porter for re-election. Even our friend of the Pittsburgh Manufacturer although he did not exhibit pressions to the nomination, many "very wise thoughts or grave predictions" is entitled to much credit for the honorable course he has taken since the nomination, by sacrificing personal preferences for he country's good.

The Commissioners of this County have organized a new Township, called Monroe, from Township 29 North of Range 15 East.—An election is ordered in said Township; which is to be held at the house of William Rutledge, on the 1st Monday in April, for the election of a Justice of the Peace and other officers.

An election is ordered in Cedar Creek township township to be held on the 1st Monday in April, for the election of a Justice of the Peace in the place of Moses Sivits resigned.

An election is ordered in Jefferson and Madison Township on the first Monday in April for the election of one Justice in each Township.

TEMPERANCE.

The friends of Temperance held a meeting this evening at the Presbyterian Church.—We hope there will be a full attendance, and a full expression of opinions. Since the commencement of the last fall "hard cider" campaign, we are inclined to look with a somewhat suspicious eye upon those who were extremely clamorous in the cause of temperance, up to that time—who then abandoned it for a season, and joined in bacchanalian revelry. We should be glad to see the use of liquor as a drink entirely dispensed with and will go as farms any one to accomplish it by legislation or otherwise; but we can never lend our aid to anything that will afford a cloak that can be used at pleasure to win favor or popularity, and practice fraud with impunity, or that can be thrown off at will and join in song with "hard cider is the cry boys." We wish to say nothing that will militate against the cause of temperance. It is a most laudable undertaking to aid in the cause of temperance by discouraging the use of spirituous liquors in every form; and no man more truly deserves the title of philanthropist than he whose exertions are untiring in the consummation of the total abandonment of its use. Let the ruinous effects of liquor "be proclaimed from the corners of the streets, and from the house tops," if it can be of any service. But let it be done, not by those who once sung hozannah to the praise of temperance—subsequently abandoned it to its fate as a fallen victim of "hard cider," and who now return to its embrace not like the prodigal son with repentance upon his lips; but his one actuated from motives of policy rather than philanthrophy. The best model we have ever met with for a temperance society, is a man who by "precept and example too" exhibits true temperance in his daily conduct, and no man comes nearer that standard in our estimation than did the late venerable Rev. John Leeland of Massachusetts; although he could never deem it proper to join a temperance society either for show or effect.

We however see no impropriety in holding meetings for the discussion of the subject, and if any good can grow out of it (there is no danger of evil) God speed it. If any can be induced to cast the accursed cup from his lips for ever, let it be done and done quickly too. If a single family can be benefited let no time be lost in accomplishing it.

LOSSES BY SUSPENSION.—Secretary Woodbury, in a recent report of Congress, estimates the loss to the public by depredation on bank notes through suspensions of specie payments by banks, at *ninety five millions of dollars*!!! Loss on banks that have failed $106,000,000!! on destruction of bank notes $7,000,000!!! on counterfeit notes over $4,000,000!!!—*Standard.*

If we had no faults ourselves, we should not take pleasure in observing those of others.

HIS HANDS FULL.—A man is supposed to be tolerably well occupied when he has a wife on one arm a baby on the other, carrying a basket and a cane in his hands, a cigar in his mouth; and a hopeful heir holding on to the skirts of his coat.

THE NEW SENATE.

Annexed is a correct list of the members thus far elected to the new Senate of the U. S., commencing 4th inst. or who hold over from previous years. Those in SMALL CAPITALS are Whigs.

Term expires.		Term expires.
Maine.		*South Carolina.*
Rnel Williams,	1843	W. C. PRESTON, 1843
GEORGE EVANS,	1847	John C. Calhoun, 1847
New Hampshire.		*Georgia.*
Franklin Pierce,	1843	Alfred Cuthbert, 1843
Levi Woodbury,	1847	J. M'PHERSON BERRIEN, 1847
Vermont.		*Alabama.*
SAM'L PRESTISS,	1843	Clement C. Clay, 1843
SAMUEL PHELPS,	1845	W. R. King, 1847
Massachusetts.		*Mississippi.*
RUFUS CHOATE,	1845	J. BENDERSON, 1845
ISAAC C. BATES,	1847	Robt J. Walker, 1847
Rhode Island.		*Louisiana.*
N. F. DIXON,	1843	Alex. Mouton, 1843
F. SIMMONS,	1847	ALEX. BARROW, 1847
Connecticut.		*Tennessee.*
Perry Smith,	1843	A O H P Nicholson, 1845
J. W. HUNTINGTON	1845	Vacancy, 1847
New York.		*Kentucky.*
Silas Wright,	1843	HENRY CLAY, 1843
N. P. TALLMADGE,	1845	J. T. MOREHEAD, 1847
New Jersey		*Ohio*
S. SOUTHARD,	1845	Wm. Allen, 1843
J. MILLER,	1847	Benj. Tappan, 1845
Pennsylvania		*Indiana.*
James Buchanan,	1843	O. H. SMITH, 1843
D. W. Sturgeon,	1845	A. S. WHITE, 1845
Delaware.		*Illinois.*
R. H. BAYARD,	1845	R. M. YOUNG, 1843
T. CLAYTON,	1847	S. M'Roberts, 1847
Maryland.		*Missouri.*
J. L. KERR,	1843	Lewis F. Linn, 1843
W. MERRICK,	1845	T. H. Benton, 1845
Virginia.		*Arkansas.*
Wm. C. Rives,	1845	A. A. Sevier, 1845
Wm. S. ARCHER,	1847	Wm. S. Fulton, 1847
North Carolina.		*Michigan.*
W. A. GRAHAM,	1843	A. S. PORTER, 1845
W. P. MANGUM,	1847	W Woodbridge, 1847

Of the 50 Senators elected, 29 are Whigs and 22 opposition men. A Whig Senator will be elected in Tennessee when the Legislature meets, which we believe is next fall, in the place of Mr. Nicholson, V B. who has been temporarily appointed by the Governor, as successor to Felix Grundy, deceased.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors of war are rife at Washington.—Nothing official has yet transpired; but the current report is that the British Ambassador, Mr. Fox, received instructions by the steamship to make a peremptory demand of the prompt liberation of McLeod, and in default thereof to threaten unpleasant consequences. Some accounts add that he is instructed to demand his passports. Nothing will probably be known officially for some time; but the new Administration is intently engaged with the subject of our relations with Great Britain to the exclusion of almost every thing else.

We understand that the first cursory examination of the condition of the several departments has convinced the new Cabinet that an early assemblage of Congress is absolutely necessary, and the Proclamation of the Government summoning it to meet in May or June may be looked for within the next week.

A lamentable personal difference arose in the Senate on Tuesday, on the discussion of the resolution dismissing Blair & Rives from the office of Printers to the Senate,—Mr. Clay of Ky. had remarked in debate that the unceasing, envenomed scurrility and slander of the Globe and the personal character of its Editor (Blair) rendered its continuance as an organ of the present majority of the Senate impossible. To this remark Mr. King of Alabama replied in a bitter personal attack on Mr. Clay, asserting that in morals, integrity, reputation and standing that editor was no wise inferior to his assailant. Mr. Clay retorted that he could view this in no other light than a studied personal insult, and as such he pronounced it "false, unjust and cowardly." Mr. King rose in great agitation, and barely said "Mr. President, I have no reply to make—none whatever." He immediately sat down and wrote a challenge to Mr. Clay, which was delivered by Mr. Linn of Mo. All this passed rapidly in the Senate Chamber, while that body was in session! It is understood that Mr. Archer the new Senator from Virginia, was to second Mr. Clay. A citizen of New York, named Orlgin Bacheler, promptly lodged information with the Police of Washington, by whom Mr. Clay was arrested and bound in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace. It is understood that warrants are out for the other parties interested. But these cannot prevent a duel out of the District after the Senate shall have adjourned.—*New Yorker.*

Calmness under contradiction, is demonstrative of great stupidity or strong intellect.

The whole of human virtue may be reduced to speaking the truth always; and doing good to others.

Who has not felt the electric magic of a smile? Delicious good humor! Bright gift from him who giveth sunshine, and flowers; blessed fireside partner, brightest soother of care, most delicate grace of youth, fair lingerer by the side of old age!

Beauty in woman is like the flowers of Spring, but virtue is like the stars of Heaven.

The heart, by its muscular contraction, distributes two ounces of blood from 70 to 80 times in a minute.

At a late celebration, a poor man offered the following toast—"Here is health to *poverty*—it sticks by when all other friends forsake one."

McLEOD.

We cut the following paragraph from a Montreal paper. It shows that, even in Canada, a portion of that people, recognize the propriety of the attitude assumed by the State of New York, in regard to McLeod. If all journalists would speak in a like strain, our difficulties with England would speedily and amicably be adjusted.

'A true bill has been found by the grand jury against McLeod for murder; consequently must now remain in confinement until his trial comes on. Had not McLeod vaingloriously boasted in a tavern at Lockport, N. Y., of having belonged to the expedition sent by Sir F. B. Head to destroy the steamer Caroline, he would not now be where he is, and this trouble and excitement might have been avoided. Should an American citizen come in Montreal, Toronto, or any other place in Canada, and publicly declare himself to have been the murderer, or an accessary to the murder of a British subject, would he not immediately be lodged in gail, and there kept until found guilty or innocent by a fair and impartial trial. We have not the least doubt that it is the intention of the authorities of the State of New York to do him every justice, and discharge him at once, if proved innocent; as we cannot for a moment suppose that the citizens of that State would be guilty of such barbarity, as to take away the life of any innocent person in cold blood, merely to gratify their feelings of vengeance, for any ill treatment which they have received from the British Government.'

The population of Buenos Ayres has dwindled from 60,000 which it was 15 years since, to 20,000; and three fourths of these are females.

To live chiefly one should be blind, deaf and dumb.

The fool has his heart on his tongue; the wise man keeps his tongue in his heart.

Good wine and handsome women are two agreeable poisons.

CONGRESSIONAL ANECDOTE.—The versatile Gen. Alexander Smith, of Virginia—now Legislator, now soldier, now, commentator on the Apocalypse—in the course of a two days' speech upon nothing in Committee of the whole, was called to order by Mr. Arthur Livermore, of New Hampshire, for irrevalency of matter "Mr. Chairman," said Smith, "I am not speaking for the member from New Hampshire, but to posterity." "The gentleman," rejoined Levermore, 'is in a fair way, before he finishes, to have his audience before him."

QUERY.—Pa, where is this Zero that the thermometer goes to so often.

O—why—hem!—it *is a glass* thing my child, with quicksilver in it.

O yes, I know pa—you drink your *grog* out of one every morning, don't you pa?

Fudge, child—eat your soup.—*Richmond Star.*

LIBEL.—The following libel is going the rounds:—"Never trust a secret with a married man who loves his wife, for he will tell her, and she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell her aunt Hannah and her aunt Hannah will impart it as a *profound secret* to every one of her female acquaintances."

A subscriber in a letter to us says we should place our remarks in regard to the 172lbs *still* fed animal under the agricultural head or farmers department, with the balance of the swine. Our objection to that is, that we think farmers generally do not like the *breed*; but are mainly useful to *distillers*.

The Editor of the Times stops his paper one week for the purpose of giving a long dessertation upon the cause the next week—very interesting that.

Temperance Meeting.

There will be a public meeting this evening at 6 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church. Several Addresses on the subject may be expected,

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.

March 27, 1841.

FLINT SPRING.

H. J. BETTS, formerly of Saratoga Springs N. Y., and recently from Clark County, Ohio, having purchased the well known stand called the COTTAGE INN, formerly owned and occupied by E. G. Johnson, at Huntington, Ia., would inform the public that he is making repairs and additions to his house, which will render the establishment commodious in a public line. Having had some experience in the above business, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public, and to those who are compelled to spend a night from their 'Sweet Home' it will be his object to render the short stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible.

His table will be furnished with that variety, (well served up) which the situation of a new country, and the markets will afford. Of his Bar, he will not particularize as he intends keeping none.

H. J. BETTS.

Huntington, March 27th, 1841. 40c.

62494

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thompson, Sturgis, & Lent, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by cash or note; the above firm has been dissolved for some time; it is necessary that the business should be settled. The books are at the office of Thomp son and Sturgis, next door to Comparet & Scott's store; all interested will please attend to the above.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus*

OHIO.	
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	
Lafayette Bank*	
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cashr.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chillicothe	Chillicothe
Drafts payable at Farms & Mechanics bk	Paid.
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painesville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Delmont bk. of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie*	Cleveland
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanics bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bk of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio bank.	Lancaster
Muskingum Bank	Putnam
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
Western Reserve bk*	Warren
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Paducah
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
Do do branch	Hopkinsonville
Do do branch	Bowling Green
Do do branch	Greensburg
Do do branch	Danville
Do do branch	Lexington
Do do branch	Frankfort
Do do branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
Do do branch	Richmond
Do do branch	Paris
Do do branch	Covington
Do do branch*	Louisville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis.

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

In addition to the above notes which are current the Bank, P. H. Taylor & Co. have furnished us with the following list of bank notes that are not bankable, but which they will purchase at the following rates of discount:

OHIO.	ct.
Miami Exporting Co. Cincinnati,	15
Mechanics & Traders Bank; do.	20
Bank of Cincinnati, do.	20
Bank of Steubenville, Steubenville,	10
German Bank of Wooster, Wooster,	50
West Union, West Union,	50
Alexandrian Bank, Granville,	50
Bank of Circleville, H. H. Warren, Cashier,	50
Bank of St. Clair, endorsed by J. Smith, payable at Circleville,	15
Do. endorsed by J. O. Smith, Newark,	15
Farmers Bank of Canton, Canton,	50
Ohio Rail Road,	50
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Cairo, Cairo,	50
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of Michigan, Detroit,	50
Farmers & Mechanics, do.	25
Erie & Kalamazoo Rail Road,	50

OUR REMARKS.—Illinois money, it is supposed will be again taken at our Bank; but sufficient information has not yet been received to warrent our speaking with certainty. All New York real estate "red back" Banks are getting in bad repute, and as we remarked some weeks ago, the less a person has of that kind of money the better he is off.—No material change in regard to the above nor any of other banks, has come under our observation.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT GAMING.

BE it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that every person who shall play at any game or games for money, or other valued consideration, or who shall bet on the lawful sides of such as do play, at a Tavern or place licensed to vend spirituous liquors, by retail, or fin any outhouse or appendage of the same, or in any other place of said city, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than one dollar.

SECTION 2d. That any person who shall, by playing or betting at, or upon any game or wager whatsoever, either loose or win any sum of money or article of value, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

SECTION 3d. That every keeper or exhibitor of either of the gaming tables called A. B. C. or E. O. tables, Billiard table, Roulette, Spanish needle, Shuffle-board, Faro bank, or other gaming table, or establishment, for the purpose of winning or gaining money, or any other article or property of value, either directly or indirectly, shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars. Passed March 15th, 1841.

G. W. WOOD, Mayor.

F. P. RANDALL, Recorder.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public auction on the 10th day of April next, at his residence, the following described property, viz: Lots No. 135 and 136 in Hanna's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne; upon which is a new Two Story House, a good Well, Stable, &c. Also, the South east quarter of the North east quarter of Section 30 in Township 31, north of Range 12 east, containing 40 acres, said Land bounded 2 1-4 miles from Fort Wayne.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock—Terms cash.

March 27 1841 40 BARNA HOLLAND.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John C. Fox, dec'd. Persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

AMMON FOX, Adm'r

March 27 1841 40c

NOTICE.—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 52 acres improved, 30 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31 North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 27, 1841 40c

LAMP OIL, for sale by B. P. SAUNDERS October 17th, 1840.

AN ORDINANCE TO LICENSE HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

BE it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that all pedlars of clocks, watches, jewelry, or any other goods, ware, or merchandize of any description of hawkers wishing to vend their goods, ware, merchandize, watches and jewelry within the limits of this city, shall before offering said articles for sale, pay to the treasurer of said city the sum of ten dollars, for which said treasurer shall give a receipt which receipt shall be forthwith presented to the Mayor, who shall grant a license therein for the term of one year, as in other cases, and provided further, that no license so granted shall entitle more than one person to sell under the same license. Passed March 15th, 1841

G. W. WOOD, Mayor

F. P. RANDALL, Recorder.

Butchering.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that he is engaged in the Butchering Business, at the sign of the "Western Market," Columbia street, next door to T. Van Anda's grocery; where may always be found Beef, Veal, Pork, Sausages, and every variety of meat suitable for the season. Farmers will find a ready market for their Butter, Eggs, Calves, &c. &c.

G. W. CRUSEN.

Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. 39

Oh Peleg! Peleg!

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Allen Probate Court, made at the February Term thereof in the year 1841. I will sell at Public Auction to the highest and best bidder for the cash at the Court house door, in the Town of Fort Wayne between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o' clock P. M. on the 1st day of April, in the year 1841, the following described real property to wit: The South west qr. of the S E qr of Section Thirty three, in township 31 North of Range 12 East, it being a part of the real property of Joseph L. Swinney late of the County of Allen deceased. Which property will be sold upon the following terms and conditions to wit: one third of the purchase money in hand, one third in six, and the remainder in twelve months. The above giving his notes with approved security.

THOMAS W. SWINNEY. Admr of the Estate of JOSEPH L. SWINNEY, dec'd.

Fort Wayne, March 29, 1841. 35c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry executions issued out of the Clerks office, and to me directed against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of Andrew M. Clark, in the Town of Fort Wayne, No. 111, in the old plat of the Town of Fort Wayne. And also, the S. E. fractional quarter of Section No, 7, in Township 31 Range 13, all in Allen county Indiana, I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come at the Court House door, in the Town of Fort Wayne, on Monday the 29 day of March 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the same, then in that case, I will offer the fee-simple of the above lots and land according to law, to satisfy several executions

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff.

Fort Wayne, March 6th, 1841. 37c.

LETTERS of Administration has been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Jonathan Stevens, late of Lagrange county deed All persons who are indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same, will file the same in the office of the clerk of said county, duly authenticated for adjustment. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

SILVANNUS HALSEY, Adm'r.
SOPHIA STEVENS, Adm'rx.

17th, 1841. 36.

TAKEN UP by David H. Bell, living in Wayne Township, Allen County, Ind., an estray mare, pale sorrel, bald face, hind feet white, one foot white up to the hough, thirteen and a half hands high. 10 years old, appraised at twenty five dollars by Abraham Lutz and Michael Long. True copy.

ROBT HOOD, J. P.

March 5, 1841. 35c

SHERIFF Sale.—By virtue of an execution issued out the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed, against the goods chattles, Lands, & tenements, of John Jamison, Andrew Hylter and Lewis G. Thompson, as bail, I have levied on the South half S. East fractional section 10 Township 3 Range 12 containing seventy seven, sixty four hundredths of an acre in Allen County, In. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, at the court house door in the City of Fort Wayne on Saturday the third day of April 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day: and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the above land for sale for cash

JOSEPH BURKEY, Sheriff.

Fort Wayne, March 13th 1841. 38c.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Allen Probate court, made at the February term thereof, the undersigned will expose to sale at the Court House in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 10th day of April next. the N. E. quarter, of the N. W. quarter of Section 31, Township 29 N. R. 12 E.

The terms of sale will be one half payable in three months, and one half in six months, the purchaser giving note and security

P. COMPARET, Adm'r.
of J. SHANNESSY, dec'd

Fort Wayne, Feb. 22d, 1841. 36d.

State of Indiana, Noble County—ss.
Noble County Probate Court, Feb. Term A. D. 1841

William F. Engel Adm'r. of the E-tate of Samuel G. Parsons dec'd.

The creditors of the said Samuel G. Parsons dec'd.—Complaint of insolvency.

NOW Comes into open court the administrator on said estate, and files his memorial shewing the condition of said estate and complaining that the personal and real estate of the deceased, is insufficient for the payment of the demands against the said estate.

It is therefore ordered that the filing and pending of said complaint, be made known to the creditors of the said Samuel G. Parsons deceased, by a publication of this order for six weeks in succession in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper printed and published in Fort Wayne Allen County In. requiring the creditors of said estate to notify said administrator of the existence and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same, or a description thereof in the office of the Clerk of this court, previous to the final distribution of the assetts of the estate, of the said deceased, such claims will be postponed in favor of more diligent Creditors.

Attest Isaac Spencer Clerk, by W. White deputy Clerk. Augusta Feb. 10 1841.

Domestic attachment, March 3d. 1841.

State of Indiana } ss.
Allen County, }

FRANCIS Rolfe of said county, send out before me a Justice of the peace in said county, a writ of domestic attachment, against the goods rights, moneys and effects of Joab Green, and John Starr, absent debtors; which is returned, served by taking one Roan Mare into custody as the property of said Green and Starr, March 6th 1841. The proceedings will be had before me at my office in the City of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 3d day of April 1841.

ROBERT HOOD J. P.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the Good and Chattles, Lands and tenements of William Green and William H. McFarling. I have levied on Lots No. 134 and 135, in Hanna's addition to the town of Fort Wayne, in the County of Allen, State of Indiana. I will offer the Rents and Profits of the above described lots, at the Court House door in Fort Wayne on Monday the 29 day of March, 1841, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on said day, and shall it fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the fee-simple of said lots to satisfy an execution in favor of William Heffernan.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

Fort Wayne, March 6th, 1841. 37c.

BOATBUILDING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is engaged in THE BOAT BUILDING BUSINESS, at the east end of Columbia street Fort Wayne where he is at all times prepared to do work at the shortest notice. He has on hands materials of every description, suitable for building or repairing boats. Thankful for past favors, he hopes that those who are aware of his skill and experience in the above business will give him a share of their custom.

J. W. DENEAL.

Fort Wayne, 13th, 1841.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court application will be made for the sale of the following Real Estate, belonging to the estate of William Whelen, dec'd. Fractional N W quarter of Section 3, Township 28 Range 9, containing 98 acres and 86 hundredths of an acre. All persons interested will take notice.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Adm'r.

March 3, 1841, 37p

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of James Hinton. I levied on Lot No. 2 in Sec. 2, Township 31, Range 11, containing fifty seven acres and seventy one hundredths. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years, at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne Allen county In, on Saturday the 3d day of April, 1841 between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day. And in case bills can not be rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the fee-simple of said land for sale.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

Fort Wayne, March 13th, 1841. 38c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a Fi. Fa. execution to me directed against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Samuel Sowers, and Orlow A. Parsons, I have levied on the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit; the South half of the North West quarter of Section 10, in Township 31, North of Range 12 east, containing eighty acres; taken as the property of the said Parsons, I will offer on the 29th day of March 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, the rents and profits for seven years of the above described premises, and if they should fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt and cost, I will offer the fee simple of the said property, at the Court house door in the town of Fort Wayne

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

March 6th 1841. 37c

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY virtue of an venditioni exponas issued out of the Clerks office, of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed I will expose to sale at public auction, the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Henry Work and Marshal S. Wines as bail. I have levied on the South East part of Section No. 7 in Township 31 of Range 13 East containing 82 acres. I have taken as the property of said Wines, I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, on Monday the 29 day of March 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at the Court House door, in the town of Fort Wayne Indiana, and if it shall fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will sell the fee-simple of said land to satisfy an execution in favor of William Heffernan.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

Fort Wayne, March 6th, 1841. 37c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution of Fifa to me directed from the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court against the goods Chattles, Lands and tenements of Joseph Gallup, I have levied on the South West quarter of the North East quarter of Section No. Twenty three (23) of township number thirty one (31) and Range No. twelve (12) containing forty acres.—The rents and profits for seven years to come, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door between 10 and 4 o'clock on Monday the 29th March last 1841 in the City of Fort Wayne, but should the same not sell for a sufficient sum to pay said execution and costs accruing, then and in that case I will offer for sale the fee simple, of said described premises for cash in hand, to satisfy said executions.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

Fort Wayne March 6th 1841. 37c

NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order, to me directed by the Justices of Rock Creek township No. 27, (and township No. 4, for School purposes,) North of Range 11 East, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Bluffton, Wells, County, In. on the 5th day of July next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. and adjourn from day to day, the sixteenth Section of said Township, for the use of common schools, according to a law appointed Feb. 6th, 1837, and Feb. 8th, 1838.

ELIJAH SUTTON
School Com. W. C.

Feb. 17th, 1841. 3 p.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that application will be made at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court for the sale of the following Real Estate, belonging to the estate of John Bergen, dec'd. the E. half of S W quarter Section 22, Township 29, Range 9, containing 80 acres. All persons interested will take notice.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Adm'r

March 3d, 1841. 37p

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flaxseed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 32c.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I will offer at public Auction, on Monday the 29th day of March, (next) on the premises, the west half of lot No. 62 on the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne situated on Columbia street on which there is good buildings, and in good situation for business. Terms, one half of the purchase money in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, notes bearing interest from date with approved security will be required.

CHARLES BELLAIRE.

Fort Wayne March 9 1841.

DENNISON HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

Entrance on Fifth.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years longer, leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the House is one of the best in the city, being on the highest level, and about equi distant between the river and canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this house, is one rarely equalled and never surpassed.

As for accommodations, and all the luxuries of the land, enquire of my old customers,

Bills reasonable—suited to the times.

A fine lithograph drawing of the establishment is presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE.
Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9—1t.

The following papers will copy the above advertisement to amount of $3, and charge Cincinnatti Gazette. Send one paper containing Advertisement to John Noble, Dennison house Cincinnati.

Advertiser, Journal, Louisville Ky. Whig Nashville, Tenn. Republican, Argus, St. Louis, Mo., Journal Indianapolis, Ind. Courier, Lafayette Ia., Sentinel Fort wayne, In, Beacon, Lawrenceburgh, In., Whig Rushville, In., Banner, Madison, In. Palladium, Richmond, In., Herald, Cleveland, O., Clarion Sandusky city O.; Blade Toledo, O.; Intelligencer, Marietta O.; Tribune, Portsmouth, O.; Telegraph, Ripley, O.; Times, Wheeslligeh Va Gazette Charleston Va; Advertiser, Detroit Michigan, Eagle Maysville, Ky. Intelligencer, Lexington, Ky.; Gazette Advocate Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed, against the land and tenements of Samuel Sowers; I have levied on the South half of the N W qr of Section No. 19, in Township 31, North of Range 12 East, containing 80 acres all in Allen County and State of Indiana. I will offer the Real and profits of the above described land at the Court House door in Fort Wayne on Monday the 29th day of March, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, and should the same fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then to that case I will offer for fee simple of the above land to satisfy an execution in favor of the State of Indiana.

JOSEPH BERKEY, SHF.

March 6, 1841. 37a

LOST.

STRAYED From the subscriber living one mile south of Dickey's Lock, some time in the month of September last, a Small Bay Mare, marked mane on the left side, and part of the mane remaining long and hanging on the right side. Said mare has a light mane and tail.—Whosoever will return said animant to the subscriber, or give information to Z. Henderson at Fort Wayne, or to Paul Salts, at Dickeys Lock, shall receive $5 reward.

ANTHONY REVOY.

Feb. 20th. 1841. 36p.

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York. by W. W. Snoteden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity—adorned with a beauty of type, unplural execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched substantially with fashionable and popular matter, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or Eng, and can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and the exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most fastidious reperticnist will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the temptation of presenting an army of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is a natural communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this expositor of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever aware of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Hofland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud,

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry W. Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constantine Pise; Rev. A. A. Cincomb Hall; Samuel Woodworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Olliver W. Homes of Boston; Henry T. Tuckerman; Rufus Dawes; Robert Hamilton; William P. Pappin; Grenville Mellen; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. P. Meris.

H. Hastings Weld; Alford B. Street; C. F. Daniels; Alexander McMakin Philada. Dorathy Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankees," "Down Easters," ect.; Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Carey.

Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; Jonas B. Phillips, Charles F. M. Doems, Alexander C. Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty eight pages of letter press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded by the earliest mails, stanley cuts included. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SHOWDEN.
169 Fulton Street N. Y.

$5 REWARD.

Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber, a black brown Horse heavy made, heavy main and tail, with some white hares in the forehead occasioned by old age—said horse is known by the name of "Toby Watkins." Whosoever will return said defaulter to the subscriber or give information where he can be found, shall be entitled to the above reward. But all persons are forbid harboring him on my account after this notice.

SAMUEL EDSALL.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 25th. 1840 c.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

DAVIDS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a Dr. in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America — ointment; salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the pollings and fictitious allusions with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of an intelligent public.

The properties of this Chemical Compound are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of local inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Coat, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills arise from the grave weakness, disease and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its made a qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of this country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dead Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their superior and unfailing virtues, have developed and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, as such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 62 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No. 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

☞ Howard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
—— Baker, do Warsaw.

COUNTY ORDERS.—The subscriber has on hand between two and three hundred dollars of County Orders, belonging to the funds of the Allen County Library, which he is authorized to dispose of for a discount for cash. As it is desirable to convert them into available funds, those who are friendly to the Library and wish to purchase orders, will please call.

G. W. WOOD,
Library Treasurer.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 9th. 1841.

James W. Dencal, } Domestic Attachment.
Samuel W. Burnham }

ON the 6th day of January 1841, James W. Dencal said and before me a Justice of the Peace in Allen county, a writ of domestic attachment against the Goods, Chattles, Rights, Credits, Moneys and effects of Samuel W. Burnham late of said county, an absconding debtor, which said writ hath been returned served on commandment. The trial of said cause will be before me on the 16th day of January 1841, at one o'clock P. M. of said day.

ROBERT HOOD, J. P.

January 14th, 1841.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.—Presents suitable for the approaching Holidays, may be found at the EASTERN STORE, Among them are—

The Young Ladies Friend,
Daughters own Book,
Student's Manual,
Fine Polyglot Bibles,
Fine Gold with Plates,
Pelucerian Testaments,
Mrs. Hemans' Poems,
Mrs. Sigourney's Poems,
Harvey's Meditations
Daily Duties,
Woman as she should be
Wife without Guile,
Miss Bremen Letters.
Society in America,
Bridal Gift
Fine Albums
Union Annuals
Yankee Annual,
Basket of Flowers,
Bridegal House,
Fire-side Piety
Mother's Friend,
Child at Home.

Besides great variety of other Books suitable for children; as well as many religious, miscellanious, school, classical, and law Books.—For sale at Eastern prices adding transportation for cash. N. FARRAND,

Dec. 11th, 1840. 25c

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned administrator of the Estate of Joseph Richardville deceased, being desirous of having said estates finally settled at the next term of the Allen Probate Court—hereby gives notice that he will attend on the 3d day of the next term of said court, for the purpose of having a settlement with all persons having claims against said estate.

Those having claims are requested to attend and have them investigated by the court.

JOHN B. RICHARDVILLE, Adm'r
By COLERICK & COOMBS, Att's.

Fort Wayne January 20, 1841. 28c.

LAND HO!

THE Subscriber has some valuable unimproved land, selected at an early day & with care, as to location: situated in the counties of Allen, Adams, De Kalb and Wabash, which will be sold low for cash. He also has some lands in the Territory of Iowa, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for lands in Indiana.

T. K. BLACKENRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 30th, 1841. 32.

Medical Notice.

D. SEVENEH, Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and accouchement, promoted at Berlin, in Prussia, who has already practiced 20 years with great success at Munster, Westphalia, respectfully informs the public that he intends to continue practicing in all the various branches of Medicine, Surgery and accouchement, in Fort Wayne and its vicinity. He will convince those who favor him with their patronage, by facts of his thorough and well grounded knowledge of the above sciences.

P. Kalkoff, an experienced Anotheeary, who studied at and was approbated by the University of Bonn, in Germany, will, in combination with him, prepare the medicines, and by the promptness of many other chemical subjects convince in public of his abilities. Both dwell of Mr. Furet Fort Wayne 1 January 1st 1841. 28 c.

A few articles of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for sale at *less than cost* by

SHERMAN & NELSON.

October 17th 1840.

LAMP OIL, for sale by B. F. SAUNDERS.

October 17th, 1840.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE WORLD.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF 10 OR More.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER will be improved in its typographical appearance at the beginning of the next Volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive Printing Establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous Literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united to make the MESSENGER still more satisfactory to its thirty thousand Patrons, distributed as it is throughout every section of the Union. Every exertion will be made to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the Newspaper Press, and the Publisher pledges himself that this Journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the Weekly Messenger is at present a Newspaper as persons living out of large Cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the Publisher, after an association of twenty years with the Newspaper Press, pledges himself that his Journal shall not be excelled, either as regards its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissemination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *Weekly Messenger* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the largest class. Single copies are forwarded to subscribers every week during the year for two dollars, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same price, by forwarding the publisher a ten dollar note, free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate Sketches, of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND!!

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the four years past, some increase may be looked for to say, that the present has ever been dentisted to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and cheapest*" Now we propose that any person who cannot satisfy himself for one year's trial, that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will confer on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

☞ At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs, the paper is invariable discontinued, unless the subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHESALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS,

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen dollars, will be entitled to fifteen copies of the Messenger for one year, and either of the following books:

The art of dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal sketches, by Neal.
Gems and Wisdom of Shakespeare.
Heinrich Stanpfer, a novel in two volumes.
Health and beauty, a volume much asked for.
Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Mrs. Leslie's Cookery for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whisper to a newly married pair.
The prayer book 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every body's Album, with Engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any Agent or Postmaster who shall forward THIRTY DOLLARS to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also be entitled, as a Premium for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gough on females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Painter and Lacquerers Engines upon Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon,
Pilgrimage of Jerusalem and mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainments, five volumes

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS,

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any Agent procuring a club of Fifty Subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the management and diseases of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful Engravings.

Terms OF THE Messenger

☞ PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.☜

For one year,	$2,00
For six months,	1,00
For four copies for one year,	6,
Clubs of ten furnished with ten papers for one year for	10,00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume please forward their names immediately.

☞ Postmasters and other gentlemen who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞ To secure agents and others from imposition, we guarantee to forward our paper to who send us payment in advance, directed to the Philadelphia Post Office, which order if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgement of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated.

MRS. GERMAN,

Dress & Cloak Maker,

In the Brick building, opposite Thompson & Jefferis,

COLUMBIA STREET.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 14, 1840. 21c

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the following farm to wit; the farm formerly owned by John Caster, situated about three miles south west of Fort Wayne, containing One Hundred and Twenty Acres, and about sixty acres under improvement. Any person wishing to purchase a Farm for raising stock or grain will do well to call and examine the premises. Upon the premises there is a large frame house, and barn, and a never failing spring. For terms of title, call on John B. Dubois, in Fort Wayne, or on the subscriber two miles south of Fort Wayne,

SOPHIA HENDERSON.

Dec. 17, 1840. 26c

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Joseph Emwert and who have neglected to attend to a former notice, will be waited upon by the proper officer, unless they settle immediately.

ROBT HOOD.

March 4th 1841.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 162 Nassau St. N. Y.
PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
OR TWO COPIES FOR $5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary dimensions, which cost $2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus' or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is subsumed in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of any party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had reached not a patch for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it began, to be a bold, quick, lively, full grown variety, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, original, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Notes and Rasins for short-winded readers—Sermons for pious—Comforts for Indigo—Sentiment for old bachelors—Asceticism for philosophers—Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to
WILSON & COMPANY,
Publishers of the Brother Jonathan

THE Subscriber will sell all kinds of produce, and flour at the market price, and take in payment State, Notes, (called "White Dog,") payable out of the proceeds arising from the further sale of Canal Lands, at 75 cents on the dollar.

STEPHEN COLES.

P. S. Flour at four dollars current funds, or 5 dollars in the kind of paper alluded to. S. C.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 20, 1840. 24tf

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best newspaper and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, exceedingly handsome, and very superior quality. A new "Sheet" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and extension of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the developement of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVERAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIENDS well known among the cotteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER IT SELF

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy of *pursuing subscribers by subsidy*, WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBER'S MONEY.

In order to publish, as much as possible, the latest intelligence for country readers, a large portion of our columns will be devoted to the collection and dissemination of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c.

as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS, and the population resident without the confines of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things: no only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef, pork, flour, coal, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as everything else calculated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

Globe Inn.

THE subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Bourie as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS VANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lake township, ten miles north-west from Fort Wayne, on or about the 22d of November last, one bay Pony Mare—mane matched—bob tail—natural trotter, and no shoes on. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JOHN MURPHEY.

Lake township, Allen county, Jan. 4, 1841.

NOTICE

THE undersigned will attend in town on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at the office of John B. Dubois, for the purpose of adjusting and settling claims against or in favor of himself, and of the firm of F. D. Lasselle, & Co. All persons interested are requested to give heed to this notice, and those indebted are informed that unless they make settlement immediately, a minister of the law will be sent to them greeting, without respect to persons.

F. D. LASSELLE.

Dec. 15th 1840. 26c

DOCTOR L. BEECHER,

WILL attended to all calls in the practice of Physic and Surgery in town and the surrounding county.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 1, 1839.

Aug. 24, 1839. 9tf

CASH PAID FOR

2,000 HIDES.

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of R. W. Taylor, by

PHILO H. TAYLOR.
ALFRED A. HUBBELL.

Jan. 1st, 1841. 29c

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business, (either civil or criminal) which may be entrusted to their care in the Eight Judicial Circuit, of the State of Indiana; in the Supreme Court of the State as well as the Circuit and District Courts of the U. S.; and will also attend to any Collections throughout the State.

Office South side of Columbia street.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE Jr.

Dec. 1, 1839. 33c

Health to the Sick.

NEWTON'S INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES, viz: JAUNDICE WINE BITTERS, or Elixer of Health, and Cathartic Pills. These valuable Bitters have been in use for many years, and their reputation has been rising to its unan length of time, and thousands have experienced their beneficial effects. They are designed as a medicine of powerful efficacy, in the whole class of billious affections, viz: Liver complaint, Jaundice, Dispepsia, want of appetite, Blindness, costiveness, Diarrhea, indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Languid cases in female complaint, Billious and intermittent fevers and fever and ague the best medicine ever yet offered to the public, after thoroughly cleansing the stomach and bowels, and for almost every convalescent state. They powerfully break and remove all bad humors and at the same time stimulate and add permanent strength to the coats of the stomach and intestines, and the whole system. As a preservative of health it is equal to any thing ever offered to the public; to strengthen and defend the constitution against wet, severe and inclement weather.

NEWTON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

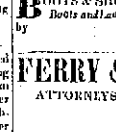
Are highly approved and much used by physicians near every thorough but mild physic. The original proprietor, Dr. NEWTON, after twenty years experience in practising and compounding medicine, flatters himself in offering these pills to the public that they will prove of more universal benefit than any other pills or composition of physic heretofore offered. These pills are capable of removing the various symptoms arising from a morbid retention of the contents of the stomach. They are particularly calculated to cleanse the stomach and bowels and remove the cause of fevers, cholics, Dysentery, Worms and a variety of febrile affections and to restore a healthy action to the system. They are good in dispepsia, headache, jaundice, hypocondriacts, general obstructions, small pox and other eruptive diseases, &c.

With regard to certificates, the proprietors could say that they are in possession of testimonials certifying to the value of their medicines far too numerous to insert in a common newspaper, and constantly increasing, and they rely solely upon their intrinsic merits to sustain their character.

For sale at the Drug Stores of O. W. Jeffords, and Robert Dykes, Fort Wayne. Henry Burgess New Haven. Henry Castleman, Jefferson—by the Merchants in Vincent, Monmouth, Decatur and Wilshire.

March 1 1840 35-6m

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their work shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and republished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1840. 1c

ROPE WALK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is about to commence the making of ROPE in the city of Fort Wayne. Merchants and others can be supplied with all kinds of CORDAGE, manufactured from Manilla or Kentucky hemp, at short notice.

JOHN MINER.

N. B. The highest price paid in cash or exchange for good water rotted hemp.

July 4, 1840. 5ply

STRAYED OR STOLEN. From the subscriber living in Walden Township Walden County, Ohio, on the 14th, Sept. last, one horrel Mare one years old next spring, marked with the saddle and a small star in the forehead. One dun Mare 3 years old, white mane and tail, one shoe off the left fore foot, fetlocks of the hind foot white, and about 15 1-2 hands high, any person who will give information where the above horses can be found to Mr. Redliken in Fort Wayne will be well rewarded.

MICHEL MAHER.

October 17th, 1840. 19p.

BOOTS & SHOES. A few pair of *Gaiter Boots and Ladies Slippers*, for sale very low by SHERMAN & NELSON.

October 17th 1840.

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit; and will attend promptly to the execution of all claims placed in their hands, throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. Ferry, }
L. Williams, } 60tf
Oct. 1st 1840.

STOVES. Those who wants stoves *cheaper* than ever please call on SHERMAN & NELSON

October 17th, 1840.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THEODORE HOAGLAND,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Hen's store, where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

June 2 1840 2tf

A Large quantitit of liquors, of the very first quality for sale cheap.

by SHERMAN & NELSON

Oct. 10 18 40.

1840. 1840.

AMERICAN

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

THIS Company have increased their facilities for the speedy transmission of merchandize on the Erie Canal and Lakes, and are now fully prepared to forward goods to their port of destination without delay and upon the most advantageous terms. They respectfully solicit a call from the merchants of the Maumee and Wabash valleys.

For freight apply to

D. P. PARKER, }
P. GRANDIN, } 104 *Broad st. N.Y.*
H. NILES, & Co., *Albany N. Y.*
P. L. PARSONS, & Co.—*Buffalo, N. Y.*
G. S. HAZARD.—*Maumee City.*

N. B. Consignments shipped by this line and marked to my care will be forwarded through with all possible despatch. G. S. HAZARD.

Maumee City, May 29, 1840. 1c

THE NEW-YORKER.

NEW VOLUME...PRICES REDUCED TO THE CASH STANDARD...ENTIRELY NEW TYPE, &c.

The Publishers of THE NEW-YORKER respectfully announce to the public that the Seventh (annual) Volume of the Folio, or common newspaper form, and the Sixth (semi-annual) Volume of their double Quarto or octavo edition for preservation and binding, was issued on the 21st day of March—On that date the following changes were made.

The Folio New Yorker will be offered to subscribers at the reduced prices of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable inflexibly in advance.

The Quarto New Yorker will be afforded to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

Both papers will be printed on an entirely new type, and in a new and beautiful dress, on the same large imperial paper as at present.

In short, the only change which will be made in other paper will consist in the entire renovation of its mechanical execution and appearance, and the reduction of the prices 15 and 20 per cent respectively to accommodate them to the CASH STANDARD. Hereafter no subscription will be received without payment in advance, and no paper will be sent, after the first of May next, to any subscribers who shall not then have paid in advance.

The NEW-YORKER will pursue the same general course and maintain the same general character as heretofore, with such improvements in details and execution as Experience has suggested or may suggest. Its columns will be devoted to,

I. ORIGINAL and SELECTED LITERATURE.
II. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.
III. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms.—The Folio or common newspaper edition of the New-Yorker will be issued every morning morning, being regularly mailed to distant subscribers on the previous evening) at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. *Six* copies forwarded one year for Ten Dollars in advance and any larger number at the same rate.

Chair Making.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and firm of

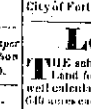
EMINGER & HORN.

Their shop is on Calhoun street, one door south of Freeman & Taylor's store, where they will at all times be in readiness to accommodate their customers and the public generally with any articles in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

A. EMINGER,
S. HORN.

Fort Wayne April 12, 1840.

FLINT SPRING HOTEL, HUNTINGTON, IA.



THE Subscriber having taken the above stand, (lately occupied by C. Belvay,) has fitted it up in superior style, will be happy to wait upon the travelling public whenever it may suit them conveniently to call upon him. The house is convenient and spacious, and is situated on the State Road that passes through Huntington, and in the immediate vicinity of the Canal, where the boats are passing and repassing daily.

The table shall at all times be well supplied with the best the country will furnish, and the bar will not be lacking in its attractions.

His stabling is ample, and will always be furnished with an abundance of Hay and Grain.—Careful hands will be in attendance, and every attention will be paid to minister to the comfort of man and beast during their sojourn at the "FLINT SPRING."

WM. G. JOHNSON.

Huntington, June 1st, 1839. 1p

Copper, Tin and Sheet iron MANUFACTORY.

Corner of Columbia and Clinton Street.

LEWIS & MARSH.

Respectfully informs the public that they have just received their supply of Stock for the season, which will enable them to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of WARE, and do all JOBS in their line of business promptly.

Persons purchasing ware to retail, will find it to their advantage in cash, as they are determined not to be under sold by any western manufactory.—For all sums of WARE they expect *ready pay.*

Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, and Rags, will be received in payment.

City of Fort Wayne, June 13th. 1840. 2tf

Land and Town Lots.

I PROPOSE selling in Lots *No.* 74, and 101, and the south half of Lot No. 102 all adjoining the Public Square opposite the Court House.—The first named Lot has a large Barn or Stable thereon. The second named lot has a large and commodious new building intended for a tavern, it is now being finished, which will be completed within 90 days. The last mentioned lot has a house upon it with seven rooms and small stable, large enough to accommodate my family. Also 6 Lots in Hanna's Addition, to wit: No. 201, 202, 203, 394, 415, and 414. Also, 32 Acres of Land, being a part of W half N E qr. of Sec. 11, Town 30, N of R 12 East, adjoining the City of Fort Wayne; upon said land there is erected four comfortable dwelling houses, the tract can be divided to suit purchasers. I have also, several improved farms as well as unimproved between Fort Wayne and the State line, along the Maumee River. Also, a large quantity of first rate land upon the Little St. Joseph River, in Allen and DeKalb Counties. Also, 500 acres in Wells County unimproved, some in Adams, Whitley and Noble, all of which I will sell low for cash or Treasury notes, on the following payments, viz: one third cash in hand and the deferred payments in one and two years, with interest. Treasury notes drawn by the United States and the State of Indiana will be received in payment as well as cash.

JOHN SPENCER.

City of Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

Look at this!

THE subscriber has 1500 Acres of choice Land for sale, situated in different places and well calculated to make farms from 160 acres to 640 acres each. These lands were well selected when there was an abundance of unsold land in market. Persons wishing to purchase unimproved lands to settle upon, will find it to their advantage to examine these tracts before purchasing elsewhere. The terms will be cheap, very cheap no usual for cash.

THOS. PRITCHARD.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 19, 1840. 15c

THE subscriber will hire out horses by the day to persons who hire horses for their riding &c., will do handling in or near town.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

THE subscriber will take horses in keeping by the week, on moderate terms.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

Lumber for Sale.

I PROPOSE selling a quantity of Lumber, for which I will receive cash, Notes, Treasury notes, and County orders at what they are worth in payment. JOHN GRIMES.

Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

D. B. SMITH,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LUMBER & SALT,

MAUMEE CITY, OHIO.

March 13, 1840. 36p

COOPER & BUCHANAN,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

HENRY COOPER & JAS. E. BUCHANAN

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOL. [illegible] FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841. NUMBER 40

ISAAC D. G. NELSON,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

JONES & COLERICK,

IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNET & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:

$3.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE,
$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS,
$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞All Letters on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞Advertisments inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of ten lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for more than $1. Job Work done on the usual terms,

THE MUSE.

HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

BY MARY HEWITT.

What are they—gold and silver,
Or what such cat can buy?
The pride of silken luxury—
Rich Rubes of Tyrian dye!
Guests that come thronging in
With lordly pomp and state!
Or thankless liveried serving men?
To stand about the gate?

Or are they daintiest meats
Sent up on silver fine!
Or golden chase cups o'er-brimmed
With rich Falernian wine!
Or parchments setting forth
Broad lands our fathers held!
Parks for our deer, ponds for our fish,
And woods that may be felled!

No, no, they are not these or else
God help the poor man's need!
Then sitting amid his little ones,
He would be poor indeed!
They are not these, our household wealth
Belongs not to degree;
It is the love within our souls—
The children at our knee!

My heart is filled with gladness
When I behold how fair,
How bright are rich men's children,
With their thick golden hair!
For I know amid countless treasure,
Gleaned from the east and west,
These living loving human beings,
Are still the rich man's best!

But my heart o'er-floweth to mine eyes
And a[illegible] on my tongue,
Wh[illegible]or earth's children
[illegible] the young
[illegible]-burnt hands,
[illegible]ayfle flowers!
[illegible] pastime symboleth
Life's after darker hours!

My heart o'erfloweth to mine eyes,
When I see the poor man stand,
After his daily work is done,
With children by the hand:—
And thus he kisseth tenderly,
And that sweet name doth call,
For I know he has no treasure
Like those dear children small.

O children young I bless ye,
Ye keep such love alive!
And the home can never be desolate
When love has a room to thrive!
Oh precious household treasures!
Life's sweetest holiest claim,
The Saviour bless'd ye while on earth,
I bless ye in his name!

POOR BEATRICE.

The following touching story of every day life is from the Titmarsh's Paris Sketch Book:

Beatrice Mercer was Mr. Titmarsh's servant of all-work in Paris; dressed his wife, his dinner and his children; did beef-steaks and plain work, made his beds, blacked his boots, waited at his table; and finally as he assures us, told him such a story of her childhood as would have done honor to the natural and happy invention of Goldsmith, or the pathetic humor of Sterne.

"My father died," said Beatrice, about six years since, and left my poor mother with little else but a small cottage and strip of land, and four children too young to work. It was hard enough in my father's time to supply so many little mouths with food; and how was a poor widowed woman to provide for them now, who had neither the strength nor the opportunity to labor?

"Besides us, to be sure, there was my old aunt; and she would have helped us but she could not, for the old woman is bed-ridden, so she did nothing but occupy our best room, and grumble from morning till night. Heaven knows, poor old soul that she had no reason to be very happy; for you know sir, that it frets the temper to be sick; and that is worse still to be sick and hungry too.

"At that time, in the country where we lived (in Picardy, not very far from Boulogne) times were so bad that the best workmen could hardly find employ, and when he did, he was happy if he could earn a matter of twelve sous a day. Mother, work as she would, could not gain more than six; and it was a hard job out of this to put meat into six stomachs, and clothing on six backs.—Old aunt Bridget would scold as she got her portion of black bread; and my little brothers used to cry if theirs did not come in time.—I too, used to cry when I got my share; for mother kept only a little piece for herself, and said that she had dined in the field—Heaven pardon her for the lie, and bless her as I am sure He did, for but for Him, no workingman would, or could subsist upon such a wretched morsel as my dear mother took."

Matters grew worse with poor Beatrice as [illegible] on, and she resolves at last that [illegible] might get a slice more of black [illegible] among them, to run secretly away from home and look for work elsewhere.—She tells only her bed-ridden aunt, and leaves the house with her reproaches ringing in her ears.

"I heard the old woman screaming after me, but I did not stop, nor turn round. I don't think I could, for my heart was very full, and if I had gone back, again I should never have had the courage to go away.—So I walked along, along way, until night fell, and I thought of poor mother coming home from work, and not finding me; and [illegible]ting out, in his voice, for [illegible] him his supper. I think I sho[illegible]ve died that night, and I thou[illegible] too; for when I was obliged to t[illegible]n the cold hard ground, my feet [illegible]o[illegible] torn and weary to bear me any further.

"Just then the moon got up; and do you know I felt a comfort in looking at it, for I knew it was shining on our little cottage, and it seemed like an old friend's face. A little way on, and I saw by the moon, was a village, and I saw too, that a man was coming towards me; he must have heard me crying.

"Was not God good to me! This man was a farmer, who had need of a girl in his house; he made me tell him why I was alone, and I told him the same story I have told you, and he believed me, and took me home. I had walked six long leagues from our village that day, asking every where for work in vain, and here at bed time, I found a bed and a supper."

Her distresses in this new home are great, for her mistress is not kind; so after some months she gets home-sickness, and runs back to see the old village, and the dear mother, if only for a day. Mother falls into a fit on seeing her, aunt Bridget stops scolding for two days, and "little Pierre offered me the whole of his supper; poor little man! his slice of bread was not a bit bigger than before I went away." But she is now, happily, taller and [illegible]r, and she goes to seek work tw[illegible]s from home, and gets it, and with n[illegible] six sous a day, and a sleeping s[illegible] house.—"You may fancy how [illegible]s how at the prospect of earning so [illegible]ey.

"There was an old wom[illegible] the laborers, who used to sell us [illegible] cup-ful every day for half-penny [illegible] bit of bread in it, and might eat as much beet-root besides as I liked; not a very wholesome meal to be sure, but God took care that it should not disagree with.

"So, every Saturday, when work was over, I had thirty sous to carry home to mother and tired though I was, I walked merrily the two leagues to our village to see her again. On the road there was a great wood to pass through, and this frightened me, for if a thief should come and rob me of my whole week's earnings, what could a poor lone girl do to help herself? But I found a remedy for this too, and no thieves ever came near me: I used to begin saying my prayers as I entered the forest, and never stopped until I was safe at home; and safe I always arrived, with my thirty sous in my pocket. Ah! you may be sure Sunday was a happy day for us all."

We greatly approve Mr. Titmarsh's reflection on the subject of this humble history. It was for the benefit, he remarks, of dukes and dutchesses that he gives the sketch of Mademoselle Merger me[illegible]cy.

SHORT BUT GOO[illegible]

When a man owns himself to be in an error he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was.

A man that does the best he can, does all that he should do.

If a man cannot find ease within himself it is to little purpose to seek it elsewhere.

Choose the course of life which is the most excellent, and custom will render it the most delightful.

Be always at leisure to do good; never make business an excuse to decline the offices of humanity.

Defer not charities till death; he that does so is liberal rather of another man's wealth than of his own.

In the morning think what thou hast to do; and at night ask thyself what thou hast done.

Spend the day well, and thou will rejoice at night.

Avoid as much as you can the company of all vicious persons whatever; for no vice is alone and all are infectious.

There are few who know how to be idle and innocent. By doing nothing we learn to do ill.

Mode of Burial in Greenland.—In Greenland the dead are buried in a sitting posture, dressed in their best clothes. As the earth is shallow or frozen they build tombs of stone, and cover the body with plates of mica slate or clay slate, to preserve it from carnivorous animals. The Kayak and hunting instruments of the deceased are placed at the side of the grave, and they put a dog's head into that of a child. On a return to the house they continue their lamentations in a sort of monotonous howl; same refreshment is taken, and each returns to his own dw[illegible]

It was beautiful[illegible] whom her husband had [illegible]way—"Give me then back [illegible]e "that which I brought [illegible] you." [illegible] the man answered in his vulgar coarseness of soul "your fortune I shall return to you." "I thought not of my fortune," said the lady: "give me back my real wealth—give me back my beauty and my youth—give me back the cheerful mind and the heart that had never been disappointed."

Mr. Crittenden said last fall, that the moment General Harrison was chosen, there would be added one hundred millions of dollars to the wealth of the citizens of the United States. We would thank Mr. C. for our share.—*Boston Post.*

DIED.—In Aurora on the 11th ult., trusting in the merits of her redeemer, Mrs. CAROLINE RICHARDS, aged 26 years, formerly of Cazenovia, N. Y. Something more than a year since she became separated from her husband while travelling, and was never able to find him, or hear of him afterwards. Thus left, with two little children upon the charity of community, she sunk under her sorrows and has gone to an early grave.

Western editors, and editors in Western New York, will please copy this.—*Western Reserve.*

AFFECTING STORY.

A recent letter from Omek, in siberia, relates the following affecting tale:

"A young woman, only 25 years of age, of striking beauty, and one of the most distinguished families of St. Petersburgh, was condemned, three years ago, to hard labor, in the mines, for the rest of her life, for having, in a paroxysm of jealousy, killed her husband.—Her youth and mildness of character induced the Governor, instead of sending her down into the mines, he appointed her one of the superintendents of the hospital at Omek.—Induced by the great propriety of her conduct, the Governor petitioned some time ago for and obtained her pardon. On this being communicated to her, she was overwhelmed with *gloom*, and a few days afterwards was discovered in her room lifeless, having opened her veins by means of a large nail. She left the following written on a card:—Death for death! Human justice pardons me, but Divine justice never can! God calls me to him whom I love—whom I murdered, but whom I still love. Adieu—pardon me!—pray for me! pray for me!"

☞The following may be a hoax. The wags of the press are so full of mischief of late that we scarcely know what to depend upon. We find the following story in a N. Y. paper related with every semblance of truth.—*Picayune.*

Awful Calamity! Shocking Occurrence! Sudden and misterious Disappearance!!—It befel our lot to witness, and it now becomes our painful task to record one of the most appalling and heartrending scenes which has ever occured within our knowledge—the fact of which has so nearly paralized our long-tried and heretofore inexhaustible faculties, that it is with feelings of an indescribable nature we have collected our few remaining senses to relate this unprecedented circumstance. A few evenings since as we were felicitating in the company of some of our favourite and particularly factuating female friends, and while deeply engaged in a sociable *tete-a tete*, we were suddenly aroused by a most unaccountable b-u z-z—crack—w h-i z—slam bang—crash wheh! followed by a dense cloud of cotton, bits of ribbon, tape, cord, silk, cailco, corset strings, saw-dust, ear-drops, finger-rings, billet-doux love-letters, false-curls, and fragments of a hundred other indispensables, comprising the dress and decorations of the fair sex of the present age. As soon as the atmosphere became sufficiently clear to witness the ravages of the storm—horrible to relate—it was discovered one of the young ladies was among the missing! not a vestage left save the aforesaid fragments, solve her mysterious fate. The cause however of this said catastrophe was ascertained to have arisen from the effects of *tight lacing*—having just before the accident screwed up the tightning lever to so high a pressure that the rigging and running gears could no longer sustain their strength, the corset gave way with such violence as to blow the unfortunat victim into oblivion!

The following remarks from friend KNAPP of the Manhattan Advertiser—albeit they are tinged somewhat with locofoco phraseology are illustrative and true to the letter, of the ruinous "trust luck and never get your pay" system—of trusting out small accounts to transient persons, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and the Lord only knows who—but who, alas! *never will pay!* Mr. Public, although he is a very clever fellow, and a very respectable, popular man, yet he is the *poorest paymaster we have on our books*, and we long since came to the conclusion ("old coon" as we are, as friend Knapp humorously expresses it,) to open no more accounts with him, but if he wanted a job done, he must send a responsible agent, *cash in hand*, or his demands could not be supplied. Are we right, reader! The "trust luck and never get your pay" system, has ruined its thousands, but we are determined that it shall make no farther inroads upon *us*:—*Maumee River Times.*

"TRUTH IS STRANGE, STRANGER THAN FICTION."—It is not, dear reader, a *love story* that we are about to write, as you might perhaps infer, from our caption;—but it is a short unvarnished tale, 'founded on facts,'—and that *en passant*—is more than can be said of any love story with which we ever met.

A few days afte the late election—we can't tell the precise day—but perhaps HOSMER can—we met a neighboring federal editor.

'Have you,' said he to us, 'yet collected payment for printing election hand bills and tickets?'

'No,' we replied, rather surprised at the question; 'why do you ask?'

'Why, merely to express my private opinion, then, that you never will unless you bestir yourself shortly. I made our party fork over for their printing in advance; I'm an old coon, and belong to the coon-skin party—and my past experience has taught me that unless the party is made to fork over for such services upon the instant—while their patriotic enthusiasm is yet in its full blast—that I might just as well, and a little better, thenceforward and forever hold my peace in regard to the subject, and thus spare the feelings of my *friends*.'

'Well,' we retorted, 'that may be the case with *your* folks—but, my dear sir, you must recollect that I belong to a nother party—one against which your charge would be a gross libel.'

'Nonsense!' he exclaimed, with a contemptuous expansion of the mouth, and contraction of the eye-brows. Nonsense! I don't care a d——n *which* party it is—democrat, federal, loco or whig—if you let the bill for electioneering printing stand against them until the election and its concomitant excitement is past—you may whistle for it until your last breath is spent, and you can't make them fork over. If you *are* an incorrigible loco, you're made of flesh and blood and you're a printer—and hence I don't like to see you bamboozled and gammoned.'

We did not reply;—but we knew that he was, as he had represented himself, to wit: 'an old coon,'—and therefore, his words sank like icicles into the dark interstices of our empty purse; nevertheless we *did* think he entertained very slanderous opinions, at least so far as they had reference to the Democratic party.

Heigh-ho! I has now been about four months since that interesting interview;—and those who faithfully toiled for us during that heat and burden of the late political canvass, are daily saying to us 'pay me that thou owest;'—but we are forced to look to other sources, in order to enable us to meet their request, than the four counties that are (and we suppose forever will be) indebted to us for printing election tickets!

Verily—but truth is strange, stranger than fiction;—and that's what makes it so bad for us."

From the New England Farmer.

RUTA BAGA.

MR. EDITOR.—In the summer of 1839 I sowed 3-4 of an acre of ground with ruta bagas and 1-4 of an acre adjoining with Dale's Hybrid. The ground was all prepared alike and the seed sown on the same day. They all came up well, and in the early part of the season Dale's turnip grew more rapidly than the ruta bagas, and promised an abundant crop. But when the roots attained the size of my finger, they began to rot; and I believe I had not a turnip on the piece worth pulling.—None of the ruta bagas died. I concluded that Dale's turnip was a less certain crop than the others, and that I would try no more of them.

About the 25th of June last I sowed half an acre with ruta bagas.—They came up well: but by the time the roots were 1-4 of an inch in diameter, I found *they* were dying.—I did not examine them particularly for some days; or, perhaps, weeks, after I made the discovery. When I did examine them, however, I found they were rotting in the middle, and when the rot had reached the outside of the root, the top died On many which were not dead, I found a small puncture on the side, and on cutting the root open, I found it had been eaten hollow near the top. On pulling up and closely inspecting a large number of them, I found in two or three a small white maggot, about the size of the largest we see in cheese.

In pulling my crop, which though a light one was not an entire failure I found many of the turnips, which had grown to a good size, were hollow; and many of them were quite defective. All the crops of ruta bagas which I have noticed in this quarter this season were rather light.

ON THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF POSTS; WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR DURABILITY,

Perhaps there is no subject connected with agriculture, on which a greater diversity of opinion prevails, than the question, whether with reference to their durability, posts should be put in the ground green or seasoned? When I first settled, I took considerable pains to inform myself on the point, by consolation with those whose experience should constitute them proper fountains of information. The diversity to which I have alluded, impaired greatly the acquisition of decisive results. Mr. Thos. Thweatt, of Dinwiddie, (a gentleman of great judgement and observation on all agricultural subjects,) related to me a circumstance which contributed much to the attainment of my object. He stated (if my memory be correct) that in the erection of his garden, the right number of posts, as he supposed, were prepared and suffered to remain until they were thoroughly seasoned. Its completion, however required one in addition, which was taken from an adjacent tree and immediately put in the ground.—Seventeen years had elapsed, and every post had rotted down, except that one, remained sound. In the progress of my investigation, another instance was related, in which an entire side of a garden exhibited the same results. My own limited experience furnishes an incident worthy of being mentioned. My garden enclosure was erected of posts while green. Several pieces remained exposed until they were completely seasoned. Out of these a horse rack was constructed, which was entirely rotted down, while every post in the garden remains firm. From these facts, I deduce the belief, that a post planted when green will last longer than when previously seasoned; and for the reason that the operation of seasoning produces cracks in the timber, which admitting the moisture from the ground, causes its decay. I recollect to have read the account of an experiment proving that the inversion of posts from the direction in which they grew, operated beneficially. Two [illegible] from the same tree—one was planted in the manner in which it grew, the other inverted. The former rotted while the latter was sound.—*Farmers Register.*

PICTURE OF CONSUMPTION.

She withered away. It was like the fading away of one of those flowers I had loved in my childhood—gradually, yet perceptible, not blasted at once, like a blossom broken from the bough or crushed down by the heedless foot; but calmly gently as the leaf fades under the ceaseless even march of time. How often have I marked upon the green woods and forests covered hills, the brown shadows of Autumn creep on, day by day—so gradually so gently deepening the tints, and stealing the fresh hues of the summer, that from one hour to another the eye can detect no change in the great children of the spring, and each moment adds something to their decay, each day brings them nearer to the fall.—Thus faded my beloved.

From the Lebanon Chronicle.

TENNESSEE ANTIQUITIES

THE OLD STONE FORT.

The celebrated Stone Fort in Bedford County, Tennessee, which has excited the attention of the tourist, and the admiration of the scientific as well as the antiquarian, and which has for ages been mantled in obscurity, is about to be disrobed of its mystery.

At the destruction of an old building in Seville, which for the last century has been occupied by a family remarkable for their adventures and achievements with the Bucaniers, who infested the coast of Mexico, Florida, etc. early in the sixteenth century, a package of papers was found, consisting of charts and journals in which were contained traces of the path pursued by the Buchaniers whilst in America. One of the papers contained a minute description of the Stone Fort, and the adjacent country, including the three forks of Duck River From these papers it appears that 'Gleta,' (a Bucanier vessel) was driven by stress or weather, into a small barbor on the coast of Florida, where the pirates found it necessary to dismantle their vessel and repair.—That while repairs were going on, a distressing mutiny broke out; the principal officers were put to death in the most cruel manner, and the vessel destroyed. The party, consisting of about two hundred persons, being determined to erect a colony in the new world, wandered along the coast of Florida until they fell on Mobile Bay, which they followed up until they met the Alabama River. There crossing the country in a North-westerly direction, they met the three forks of Duck River; where they located themselves and built the Stone Fort, which afforded an asylum, and a retreat secure from the incursions of their then powerful neighbors, the Indians. Here they remained some twenty years; but at length having expended their ammunition, and having lost many of their party by disease, a number of the survivors determined to retrace their steps towards the border of the Atlantic.—This being opposed, an internal feud commenced, which was kept up by both parties with the most unrelenting fury and cruelty, until but four or five remained of the Colony. The survivors finding themselves destitute, in a wild and desolate country determined if possible to reach again the sea coast; and having obtained some information from the Indians, they took a Westerly course till they met the waters of Tennessee River where they embarked in rudely constructed canoes descended into the Ohio River, from thence into the Mississippi, and landed at La Fouche (where Donaldsonville now stands,) where they met a vessel belonging to the father Hennephew's fleet, on board of which they took passage, representing themselves as being shipwrecked mariners: and at length landed in France—being the last of a powerful hoard of Bucaniers.

The Stone Fort contains several acres of land, is regularly constructed, and appears to have been planned and designed by a skillful engineer. Within the walls are now growing trees which bear the marks of antiquity; appearing to have been standing two or three centuries.—The country adjacent to the Fort abounds with natural curiosities, such as mounds, caverns, etc.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We have often called public attention to these institutions, and we mean still oftener to do the same thing. They are every thing to our country—and unless encouraged—fostered by social authority, and maintained by law, we cannot long remain a free people. Every word of the extract below is true. We recommend it, therefore, to our readers, and hope they will take the subject home, and make it a duty, now and at all times, to sustain these institutions—to sustain them, not alone by their purse, but by individual effort—by an open sympathy which will give teachers a truer idea of the importance of their station, and scholars a juster appreciation of their advantages.

Though *common*, these humble seminaries are mighty agents; they are the lever which has raised New England to her high position.—Much as we are indebted to Colleges, Academies, and other simple institutions, we owe more,—inestimably more, to *Common Schools*.—Open their doors at all, sowing their seeds of learning, broadcast, over the land, their contributions to intelligence, and consequently to prosperity and enjoyment, bestowed in small portions to each, yet in the aggregate swell to a vast amount.—From these primary assemblies ooze out the rills, which, commingling, form the streams that are ever washing out our moral and political stains Stop the flowing of these waters, and our fair land would fast blacken with ignorance, vice, and crime. Liberty would lose her richest nourishment philanthropy her most invigorating draughts, Christianity her invaluable supplies.

Christians, philanthropists, patriots, cherish, these nurseries of the mind and heart of the next generation. Place them so high that the children of the rich shall be sent here to meet and mingle with those of the poor; here let all classes early take lessons in republican equality; let the children of the wealthy here learn, in life, that they are being trained up for scenes in which the most industrious, the most intellectual, the most deserving are to be at the head of the class; here let the poor boy learn, that when he outstrips the rich man's son in the race of learning or moral excellence, the prize of distinction or approbation will be bestowed upon himself.

Farmers, these schools are invaluable to your children and to your country. Few higher duties rest upon you, than that of lending wise, generous and constant aid to the school in your own district notice and encourage the teacher; by precept and example influence all parents to send their children to the school; supply your children well with books; let them be at school in season, and constant in attendance, help cheerfully to make the house comfortable. These points are all of them important; each is worthy of serious thought; and when well considered in all their bearings and influence, you cannot fail to see that faith, in our country's future eminence and true greatness, must rest mainly upon the efficiency and high character of the *Common School*.—*Cin. Rep.*

THE OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The stranger's eye detects no beauty in the venerable form; he throws a careless glance and passes by. But for *me* thy crumbling walls have a charm surpassing that of stately halls and gilded palaces.

In gazing upon thee, the present seems to vanish, and Memory bears me back to the days of childhood, when a flood of tears could drown the deepest sorrow. The dear familiar faces of old, smile around me as they were wont to smile! I see the kindling eye, I hear the gleeful laugh—the merry shout—the bounding step; and feel—No, that feeling of joyous freedom can never return! It fled with the hours when life was young; when Hope colored the glittering sprays of life's ocean with a thousand rain-bow hues, and the cold, dark waves below were hid, and the rocks undreamed of! Where *now* are those who assembled in that old building, or aid in climbing the "ladder of learning?" Those tiny forms of happiness—the companions of "my early days"—the sharers of my childish delights—where are they?

Some sleep in peace—for the *grave* is their bed—the long green grass waves above their quiet resting-place! Others dwell in distant lands, and *one*, whom I remember well, has found a home in the depths of the "deep, blue sea." Some remain, but so changed that they only serve to recal former scenes. True, they are still *young*, but some of them are not too young to know the nothingness of all earthly things. Even now they have felt the world's cold scorn; care has begun its gnawing at the heart; the draught of sorrow grows [illegible] bitter. Has not poverty [illegible] them to the earth, while [illegible] greatness danced mock[illegible] eyes! And has not the spirit been clouded with a gloom so deep that every thing was tinged with darkness! Some perhaps, after having drank deeply of the cup of life, and its contents, like the widow's oil, still undiminished. Yet they are not the [illegible] that played around the Old School-House. Oh, for one who [illegible] with those who *then* roamed! Greet [illegible] the flowers which *then* bloomed,—the birds which *then* sung—the streams which *then* murmured! But no magic can recal them!

The wings of the golden hours were laden with the dearest sweets of life, yet they flew by unheeded, and when we knew their worth they had *gone forever*. M. J. H.

Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

From Kendall's Expositor.

WHAT IS WEALTH?

In former articles we have endeavored to show that the promissory notes of individuals bank notes, and all the paper machinery which is used in trade and speculation, are not wealth. We will now endeavor to show what is wealth.

Wealth is VALUE. Whatever a man possesses which has inherent value, is *wealth* The value of every thing is ascertained by comparison with other things of value which can be gotten for it in exchange. That which nobody will give any thing for, is of no value, is not wealth. That for which men can get but little in exchange, has but little value; that for which much can be gotten, is very valuable.

The first item is the wealth of a country is its *lands, including its mines*, which are the fountains of all wealth. Next comes the products of the land necessary to the subsistence of man, houses to shelter him and covering to keep him warm, the utensils and tools which enable him to cultivate the earth and cook his food, to build houses and make clothes—the animals which aid in his labors and furnish him with food and materials for clothing. Next in the scales of a country's wealth may be classed its *mills and manufactories*, which add to the value of its products by changing them into a state more fitted for the use of man. Next may be classed its roads, canals, carts, wagons, boats, ships, and cars, which enable him to transport his produce and manufactures from one place to another. Next, the more precious metals, which are used for ornamental purposes, and have been manufactured into money. To these may be added all sorts of artificial drinks, cider, wines, and other liquors, whether fermented or distilled; all medicines; all precious stones; in fine everything which the necessities, comforts, tastes, customs, religion, fashions or caprices of mankind enable the possessor to exchange for any thing else of value.

A thing may be *very useful*, and yet of *no value*. The air we breathe is necessary to life; yet it is of no value, because it costs nothing. Without the light and heat of the sun, both the animal and vegetable creation would perish; yet they are not considered wealth. Water in most countries is of no value, because nobody will give any thing in exchange for it. In deserts it is bought and sold, and there becomes wealth. The mere utility, or even necessity, of an article, does not therefore, give it value. Yet, necessity and utility, where a thing cannot be had without giving something in exchange for it, are leading elements in constituting value. But things neither necessary nor useful often becomes valuable through other circumstances. Relics are made valuable by *religion*, or, by affection for some person or thing with which they have been connected. The tastes, fashions and caprices of mankind often give value to things otherwise worthless, and as often take it away.

Without, however, going into a critical investigation of the origin or basis of value, we wish, for the purpose of making our expositions hereafter to be made, intelligible to our readers, *to fix their minds upon that which*, for a time being, *constitutes the wealth of the country and of every man in it.* We wish to impress it upon you then, that wealth is every thing *possessing inherent value*, which *can be sold or exchanged for any thing else of inherent value, and nothing else.* Has a man lands? They are wealth. He has cattle and horses, and other kinds of domestic animals? They are wealth. Has he grain and hay, and *useful vegetables*? They are wealth. Has he household furniture? That is wealth. Has he farming utensils? They are wealth. Has he iron or iron ore dug from the mine? That is wealth. Has he mills or manufactories? They are wealth. Has he plank, or meal, or flour, or clothes, or other manufactured articles? They are wealth. Has he boats, and ships, and wharves? They are wealth. Has he jewelry, and diamonds, and precious stones?—They are wealth. Has he gold and silver? They are wealth.

But has he the promissory notes of his neighbors? They are *not* wealth. If the drawers be solvent, they represent wealth; but the wealth represented is in the possession of his neighbors. Has he bills of exchange? They are of precisely the same character. Has he bank notes? They are *not* wealth, nor, even if the bank be solvent, *the true representatives of wealth*. All the wealth they represent is the gold and silver and other property in the *actual possession* of the bank. Beyond that, they are the representatives of the notes of individuals and bills of exchange held by the banks, which may, or may not, be true representatives of wealth, according to the solvency or insolvency of the drawers and endorsers.

By following out these suggestions, the reader will be able to distinguish between WEALTH and CREDIT—between reality and fiction—between true riches and riches which exist in faith, and are often the mere creatures of imagination. A man who owes nobody and has lands, produce, and manufactures, or other valuable articles in possession, is rich in proportion to their value. If he owes as much as they are worth, he is but the keeper of the property of others, and his notes are its true representatives. If he owes more than they are worth, the excess of his debts is neither property nor the representative of property, but a delusive fiction in the hands of his creditors. The notes and obligations of a man who has nothing in possession, are, so far as they are considered wealth, a baseless, unqualified fiction, without a shadow beyond hope of [illegible] to [illegible] by the maker, to give them considerations credit in the community.

LONDON.—L[illegible] the largest city in the [illegible] we set down as doubted [illegible] accounts of the publicati[illegible] of the [illegible] and Jamestown [illegible] we can [illegible] idea of its [illegible] as [illegible] Maine, [illegible] New Hampshire and [illegible]

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The new United States Senate convened in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol on the 4th inst., pursuant to the call of the President.

Hon. John Tyler of Virginia, Vice President elect, took the Chair and addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators: Called by the people of the United States to preside over your deliberations, I cannot withhold the expression of the high estimate I place on the honor which they have conferred upon me. To occupy the seat which has been filled and adorned—to say nothing of my more immediate predecessors—by an Adams, a Jefferson, a Gerry, a Clinton, and a Tompkins, names that, although belonging to the dead still live in the recollection of a grateful country, is an honor of which any man would have just cause to be proud. But this honor is greatly augmented by the consideration of the true character of this body—by the high order of moral and intellectual power which has distinguished it in all past time, and which still distinguishes it—by the dignity which has, for the most part, marked its proceedings, and above all, by the important duties which have devolved upon it under the Constitution. Here are to be found the immediate representatives of the States, by whose sovereign will the Government has been spoken into existence. Here exists that perfect equality among the members of this Confederacy which gives to the smallest State in the Union a voice as potential as that of the largest.

To this body is committed, in an eminent degree, the trust of guarding and protecting the institutions handed down to us from our fathers, as well against the waves of popular and rash impulses on the one hand, as against attempts at executive encroachment on the other. It may properly be regarded as holding the balance in which are weighed the powers conceded to this Government and the right reserved to the States and to the People. It is its province to concede what has been granted—to withhold what has been denied, thus in all its features exhibiting a true type of the glorious confederacy under which it is our happiness to live. Should the spirit of Faction—that destructive spirit which recklessly walks over prostrate rights and tramples laws and constitutions in the dust—ever find an abiding place within this Hall, then indeed will a sentence of condemnation be issued against the peace and happiness of this People, and their political institutions be made to topple to their foundations. But while this body shall continue to be what by its framers it was designed to be—deliberative in its character, unbiassed in its course and independent in its action—then may liberty be regarded as entrenched in safety behind the sacred ramparts of the Constitution.

While I occupy this chair, Senators, I shall have frequent occasion to invoke your indulgence for my defects, and your charity for my errors. I am but little skilled in Parliamentary law, and have been unused to preside over deliberative assemblies. All that I can urge in excuse of my defects is, that I bring with me into this chair an earnest wish to discharge properly its duties, and a fixed determination to preside over your deliberations with entire impartiality.

Immediately upon the organization of the Senate, Mr. Mangum of N. C. offered a resolution that "Blair and Rives be dismissed from the office of Printers to the Senate." This resolution came up on the question of consideration the next morning—Messrs. C. C. Clay of Ala., Wright of N. Y. and others contending that the Senate was only in session as an executive and not as a Legislative body, and could do nothing but act on the President's nominations. Messrs Mangum Clay of Ky. and others replied, contending that the Senate might properly transact any business not requiring the concurrence of the House, and that it had clearly and necessarily the right of electing or changing its own officers. The Senate decided to consider the resolution by a strict party vote, Ayes 29—Noes 22—and the debate was proceeding when a sealed Message was received from President Harrison, understood to contain his nomination for members of his Cabinet. The Senate immediately went into executive Session of course with closed doors. The debates have not transpired, but it is understood that the nomination of Mr. Webster was resisted upon the allegation of aAbolition leanings, and anti-American feeling, &c. &c., but finally confirmed without a call of the yeas and nays.

A still more strenuous opposition was made to the nomination of Mr. Granger, on the charge of Abolition; but, after full discussion, his nomination was confirmed on Saturday—without a call of the yeas and nays, or any formal resistance, as the nomination of Messrs. Ewing, Badger and Crittenden had previously been. Mr. Bell was also confirmed on Saturday, and instantly entered upon the discarge of the duties of his office. So the new Cabinet was fully and formaly completed on Saturday, composed precisely as Gen. Harrison had originally designated, viz:

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Mass. Secretary of State.

THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN BELL, of Tenn. Secretary of War.

GEORGE E. BADGER, of N. C. Secretary of the Navy.

FRANCIS GRANGER, of N. Y. Postmaster General.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Ky. Attorney General.

The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

The office of Sergeant at Arms having some time since become vacant by the death of Stephen Haight, Mr. Merrick of Md. on Monday moved that the Senate do now proceed to fill it. The new Opposition opposed an election at this this time as improper unnecessary, and incurring a needless expense, Messrs. Merrick and Clay of Ky. contended that the services of such an officer were immediately necessary, and that it was absurd to doubt the power of the Senate to fill the vacancy at any time during its existence. The election was at length decided by a strict party vote, and the ballot stood—Edward Dyer, of Washington, Whig, 26
Richard Bayly, Adm. 20

We publish this week a paper all the acts passed at the last session of Congress.

A letter from Bennett, editor of the N. Y. Herald, dated Washington, March 2, thus describes things at head quarters:

"Yesterday the "old man benevolent" held at his apartments at Mr. Seaton's a cabinet council three hours, on the Inaugural Address. It was a curious and a novel meeting. So said. It seems General Harrison had prepared and written his address before he left the North Bend. He brought it in his pocket over the mountains. All the speeches and addresses which he made on his journey were based on the opinions and sentiments contained in this Address. It will be easily anticipated, therefore, what kind of document it is, and what are its prominent topics of policy and doctrine.—The subject of foreign affairs he hands over pretty much to his secretary of State and to Congress—a similar line of conduct he adopts on financial affairs, which he almost leaves entirely to Congress for final adjustment. On the subject of war and navy, he is more conversant, and accordingly he takes a more decided tone in their superintendence and arrangement.

"The whole six members of the new ministry attended—Webster, Crittenden, Granger, Ewing, Badger and Bell. The consultation on the old General's draft of the Inaugural lasted for three hours, and some curious difference of opinion took place on certain passages announcing his policy and doctrines. According to the best versions now current in the political circles here, the paragraph developing the General's views on abolition was objected to by his cabinet as being too long and diffusive. I have been unable to learn precisely whether it was too much south or too much north, but I was told to-day, in the secrets of the south the cabinet objected to the paragraph, because it was not strong enough against the abolitioists of the north. This is a droll statement, if it be true. A couple of days will reveal the whole.

"On the subject of removals from office—on an extra session—on other measures, there appears to be nothing very distinct and positive in the Inaugural, or in current opinions here. It consists principally of generalities of doctrines, which can disclose little in advance of the new government. We have not forgotten the inaugural professions of General Jackson, which were equally well written and full of benevolence and patriotism. It is the acts of the new administration that can alone furnish a guide to their future conduct and policy.

"The good old General was, however, somewhat offended at the liberty taken by the Cabinet with his original draft, and I suppose if the public could get it they would like to see it, before it was diluted by the acts of diplomacy. To-day the address has been fixed up and finished, and to-morrow or next day I suppose it will be printed, so as to be ready for distribution at 12 o'clock on Thursday.

The mighty rush for office and the talk of removal and appointments, absorb every other subject of conversation. All the large and small politicians are now here from the the Atlantic cities—and many from the South and west. Nothing is said now by the crew of lazzarone about the distresses of the country—the suspension of the banks—the derangement of the currency—or the low prices of wheat and other produce. Not a button do these worthies care for such matters. Office—office—office—office; spoils—spoils—spoils—spoils—is all the talk and all the thought. Who will fill this place, and who will that place, are the whole subjects of discussion at Brown's, Gadsby's, Fuller's, the capitol, round the corners, or along the streets."

From the Ohio Statesman.

The editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser seems to be in as bad a fix as the feds themselves, in relation to the Inaugural being a hoax. Pity 'tis 'twas not a hoax.

"THE INAUGURAL.

"We yesterday received a document purporting to be the Inaugural Address of the President of the United States, but it being a mere repetition of the General's stump speeches throughout the country, and scarcely containing a new idea, we are inclined to believe it is a hoax, and therefore decline publishing it, until better assured of its authenticity.

"It is truly a curious production, let the writer be who may. That it the General's language and many of his crude ideas, there can be no doubt; but this might all be derived from his speeches, letters, &c., and concocted in an address of about two or three times the length of any Inaugural we have ever seen, and therefore, we think it best to defer the publication for at least another day."

The Journal of this city slept over it 24 hours before it ventured to give it to its readers—satisfied that it must be a *hoax*.—We learn that when our paper arrived at Springfield on Monday, the feds with one voice swore it was all a hoax! The Journal of this city however for fear of loosing the job of furnishing "paper and twine," comes up to the task of *eulogy*, and what was the day before pronounced a ridiculous hoax is now a great State paper, containing genuine *constitutional doctrines*! What *conscientious statesmen* the federal party can boast of—what a mass of *brains* such heads contain.

A TALKING MATCH lately came off, at New Orleans, for five hundred dollars a side. It continued, according to the Advertiser, for thirteen hours; the rivals being a Frenchman and Kentuckian. The bystanders and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning they found the Frenchman dead, and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear.

I am not afraid of those tender and scrupulous consciences, who are ever cautious of professing and believing too much; it they are sincerely in the wrong, I forgive their errors and respect their integrity. The men I am afraid of, are the men who believe every thing, subscribe to every thing and vote for every thing.

THE WORLD.

This is the best world we live in,
To spend or to lend or to give in!
But to borrow or beg, or get a man's own,
By Jove 'tis the worst world ever was known.
"By Jove!" there is a thunderin' sight more
truth than poetry in the above.

Go it while you're young.—A girl of 12 years of age has recovered twelve hundred dollars for a breach of marriage, in the Frederick Court of *Maryland*.

Complete list of Acts.

Passed by Congress at the 2d Session of the 26th Congress, which terminated March 3, 1841.

BILLS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE.

An act making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary pensioners for the year 1844.

An act making temporary provision for lunatics in the district of Columbia.

An act to authorise the issuing of Treasury notes.

An act to amend the act to authorise the State of Tenneessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described; and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands therein described, passed April 18, 1806.

An act making further provision for the expense of an exploration and survey of that part of the Northeaster boundary line of the United States which separates the State of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces.

An act further to continue in force the act for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1841 (of which there was for the Post Office $4,812,620.)

An act making appropriations for the Navy for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for the Army for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for the Indian Department, and for treaty stipulations with the Indians for 1841.

An act making appropriations for the expense of a delegation of Western Seminole Indians.

An act making appropriations for destitute Kickapoo Indians, and removing and subsisting the Swan Creek and Black River Indians of Michigan.

An act for the relief of Mary Tucker.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for 1841.

An act authorising a register to be granted to the schooner Amistad.

An act to incorporate the Washington Benevolent Society, in the District of Columbia.

An act to confirm land patents.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1841.

BILLS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE SENATE.

An act supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

An act further to amend the act entitled an act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

An act for the relief of Gordon S. Aubbard, Robert A. Kenzie, and others.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incourage the introduction and promote the cultivation of topical plants. [For the benefit of the widow and children of Dr. H. Perrine, killed by the Indians in Florida.]

An act to confirm to the State of Indiana the land selected by her for that portion of the Wabaah and Erie canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe River and Terre Haute, and for other purposes.

An act granting a pension to Lemuel White.

An act for the relief of Wm. P. Rathbone.

An act granting a pension to Hannah Leighton

An act for the relief of Jacob Seeley.

An act for the relief of Wm. Jones.

An act for the relief of Charles M. Keller and Henry Stone.

An act for the relief of Lieut. John E. Bispham.

An act for the relief of John Carter.

An act for the relief of Joseph Rogy.

An act for the relief of Jean Baptiste Comeau.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Miguel Eslava.

An act to refund the duties on the French ship Alexandre.

An act to amend the act entiled an act to amend the act passed on May 13, 1800, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."

An act for the relief of Avery, Saltmarsh & Co.

Joint resolution to present incorporated universities, colleges, &c. with copies of the catalogue of the Library of Congress.

☞ The bill for the settlement of the claims of the State of MAINE and GEORGIA for the services of their militia, amounting together to about the sum of $458,000, passed both Houses of Congress, and was enrolled and brought into the House for the signature of the Speaker just as the motion was made to close the session, which motion prevailing, it was not signed, and therefore did no become a law, although passed by both Houses of Congress.

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Made at the 2d Session of the 26th Congress.

Partial support of Government (Congress)	$412,000
For the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses,	8,030,005
For the Navy,	5,926.333
For the Army,	5,441.919
For Fortifications,	485,500
For the Military Academy,	160,522
For Pensions,	1,144,155
For the Indian Department,	875,280
For delegation of Western Seminoles.	15,000
For destitute Kickapoos, removal of Swan Creek and Black River Indians,	22,000
For survey of Northeastern Boundary,	75,000
For Lunatics in the District of Columbia,	3,000
For refunding duties on French ship Alexandre,	1,050
For Avery, Saltmarsh and Com.	9,779
For private claims (not pensions) amounts specified;	4,645
Amount of defined and specified appropriations,	$22,606,193

In addition to the above, claims are to be examined, and the amount found due to be paid, viz:

Claim of the Corporation of the City of Mobile.

Claim of Clements, Bryan & Company.

Clerks on Chickasaw treaty business.

Officers of the customs, arrears of compensation for 1839.

Arrears due to clerks of Boston custom-house from 1832 to 1837.

These may take, in the aggregate, amount 150,000

$22,756,193

From which deduct the sum appropriated for the Post Office Department, which is to be paid from the revenue of the Department exclusively, 4,812.620

Leaving to be provided from the common Treasury, exclusively of the redemption of Treasurs notes & sundry standing appropriations, such as $20,000 annually for arming the militia, and other annual charges, $17,943,573

National Inteligencer.

From the Washington Globe of Saturday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22, 1841.

To Mr. Van Buren,

President of the United States.

Sir: The undersigned Democratic members of the 26th Congress, in common with other of their fellow-citizens, your political friends, are anxious to have an opportunity to testify their respect for you before your departure from Washington City; and, for that purpose, invite you to accept a public dinner on such day as may suit your convenience about the time of the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

Occupying a position to have been close observers of your conduct, both in public and private—witnesses of the ability, patriotism, and firmness, and disinterestedness with which you have pursued the straight path of the public good—approving the great measures and principles of your Administration—admiring the frankness and decorum of your personal deportment in all the trying scenes through which you have passed—and entertaining for you the highest degree of respect and esteem—the undersigned could not reconcile it to their feelings to separated from you without soliciting an opportunity of giving a public and formal expression to the sentiments of respect, confidence, and approbation with which your conduct has inspired them.

The undersigned knows full well that it has not been your custom to accept public dinners, or public marks of respect of any kind—that your aim has been to discharge the duties, and to avoid the honors of your exalted station—and that nothing could be more agreeable to your own feelings than to leave the high office which you have filled, with the same modes, noiseless, and unambitious steps with which you entered upon and passed through it. The undersigned know this; but they hope that you may find, in the circumstances of the present occasion, an inducement for departing from a general rule, and that your friends may have the gratification which they have asked, of meeting you at a public dinner.

We eave the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens,

W. H. Roane.	Henry W. Connor,
A. Anderson,	James J. McKay,
Daniel Sturgeon,	John Miller,
A. Mount,	George M. Keim,
A. H. Sevier,	Chas. McClure,
R. M. Young,	George McCulloch,
C. C. Clay,	Samuel W. Morris,
John M. Robinson,	R. H. Hammond,
Henry Hubbard,	Ddw. Cross, Arkansas,
W. Allen,	David D. Wagener,
Perry Smith,	Robert Craig,
A. O. P. Nicholson,	Sol. Hillen, Jr.
Benj. Tappan,	John Davis, of Penn.
W. S. Fulton,	Isaac Leet,
A. Cuthbert,	Peter Newhard.
Wm. R. King,	D. A. Starkweather,
Thomas H. Benton,	John Hastings,
Wilson Lumpkin,	William Beatty,
Lewis F. Linn.	J. Smith.
Garret D. Wall,	William Dunn,
James Buchanan,	A. Duncan.
Silas Wright, Jr.	R. B. Rhett,
Franklin Pierce,	John Reynolds,
Reuel Williams,	Thos. D. Sumter.
Robert C. Nicholas,	J. A. Bynum,
John Norvell,	John Galbraith,
Andrew Beirne,	Joseph Kille,
Jno. W. Davis,	R. Chapman, of Alabama
Geo. C. Dromgoole,	Bharles Fisher,
G. W. Hopkins.	John K. Griffin,
Francis E. Rives,	W. O. Butler,
J. W. Jones,	Hopkins L. Turney,
G. Sweeney,	Dixon H. Lewis,
Linn Banks,	J. T. H. Worthington,
Lewis Steenrod,	S. H. Rutler,
G. B. Samuels,	J. Thompson,
William Lucas,	Isaac E. Crary.
Walter Coles,	W. W. Wick.
Jos. Johnson,	Thomas Smith,
H. Swearingen,	Jhnathan Taylor,
Thomas Davee,	Wm. Parmeuter,
A. Smith,	H. Williams,
H. J. Anderson,	Isaac Fletcher,
Virgil D. Parris,	L. Paynter,
Nathan Clifford.	D. P. Leadbetter,
J. A. Lowell,	Lynn Boyd,
John B. Weller,	M. T. Hawkins
John Jemeson,	E. J. Black,
J. W. Blackwell.	W. Medill,
Andrew W. Doig,	C. Johnson,
A. G. Brown,	A. V. Brown,
Philip F. Thomas.	H. M. Watterson,
James Carroll,	A. McClellan,
Gouv. Kemble,	William R. Cooper,
A. Vanderpoel,	Nehemiah H. Earll,
Edward Rogers,	Ph. Dickerson,
Thos. B. Jackson,	Isaac Parrish,
Jno. G. Floyd,	Joseph Formance,
Judson Allen,	P. D. Vroom,
S. B. Leonard,	John Fine,
Jno. H. Prentiss,	Nathaniel Jones,
A. C. Hand,	Charles Shepard,
T. R. Strong,	Augustus C. Dodge,
Edmund Burke,	Daniel B. Ryall,
Ira A. Eastman,	James Rogers,
Jared W. Williams.	David Hubbard,
Tristram Shaw,	John Carr,
C. G. Atherton,	Francis Thomas,
J. D. L. Montanya,	Jno. Hill, N. C.

WASHINGTON, March 1st, 1841.

Gentlemen: Your letter, inviting me to a public dinner previous to my departure from this city, as a testimony of respect from the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress, and others of their fellow-citizens, my political friends, was delivered to me by the committee appointed for that purpose.

It can scarcely be necessary for me to express to you the feelling of profound gratitude with which I receive this mark of your continued respect and confidence. Always regarding the office from which I am about to retire, as a trust to be admired for the general benefit of others, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to associate my own personal interest in its possession closely and inseparably with what I have ever believed, and still believe, to be the best interest of the great body of the people, and to discharge the highly responsible duties committed to the Chief Magistrate of this great Confederation in conformity with the opinions and principles of those who honored me with their confidence.

No one, gentlemen, however sagacious, can penetrate the future, or clearly predict the prospective results of great public measures; more especially is this true of one who has had an active personal agency in their maturity and adoption. Making, however, every reasonable allowance for the consideration. I cannot hesitate to avow my entire confidence in the complete success and salutary consequences of the important measures I have felt in my duty to recommend, and which has received the sanction of Congress.

The testimony of so large a portion of the representatives of the undivided Democracy of the United States, conveyed in your address, added to the warm support of a much greater number of independent suffrages than that by which I was elected, leave me without apprehension as to the opinion which was formed in respect to my official conduct by those who made me the depository of their confidence.

These objects accomplished, I retire from the high and honorable station bestowed upon me by my countrymen, without a single personal wish unsatisfied. I find myself, gentlemen, incapable of doing justice to the feelings awakened by the eloquent expressions of regard and confidence with which you have honored me. Let it therefore suffice to say that they are received with heartfelt pleasure, and will be long and greatfully remembered.

You have done justice to the motives by which I have been guided in heretofore always declining testimonials similar to that now offered, from a source which calls for every effort of self-denial, and I coincide fully with you in the opinion that the present occasion is one in which a departure from a uniform course in this respect, would be proper and consistent. If I were to consult my own gratification alone, I would gladly accept your invitation; but when I call to mind that the period to which, from considerations of official propriety, I should be obliged to defer a compliance with your request, must interfere with the national desire of the members of the House of Representatives, who will be at liberty to return to their homes, I am willing to subject them to a delay which they have generously overlooked to do the honor. You will, therefore, I hope, indulge me in respectfully declining the public dinner you have tendered.

Yet, although we may not meet at the festive board, I cannot but hope that the gentlemen who have offered me this new assurance of confidence and attachment at a moment which renders it peculiarly grateful to my feelings, will, before I leave the city, afford me an opportunity to take them by the hand, assure them of my hearty good wishes for their future welfare, and bid them farewell.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend, and obedient servant.

M. VAN BUREN.

To the Hon. Messrs. Wm. R. King, Thomas H. Benton, John M. Robinson, Henry Hubbard, Wm. H. Roane, A. Anderson, and others, Washington.

HORRIBLE BURNING.—Mr. S. Fursman, captain of the watch, has communicated to us the particulars of a most horrid case of burning that occurred in our city last night. A little after seven a messenger came to the watch house requesting captain F. to repair with medical assistance to the house of John Thatcher, near the canal. On reaching the house, a little child nearly a year old, was found lying on the floor near the door, in the agonies of death from the burns it had received, and its wretched mother was sitting on the edge of the bed with her right side breast and face burned nearly to a crisp, and in a state of beastly intoxication, approaching to unsciousness. Before any medical assistance was rendered, the child died, and the motherrs is expected to live but a few hours. The child is supposed to have fallen into the fire, and the woman, with an instinct of maternal feeling, which even intoxication could not utterly extinguish, probably caught us her offspring and held it to her breast, and thus communicated the flames to her own clothes; It was a sad and horid exemplification of the curse of intemperance.

[Buffalo Commercial Advertiser

HORRID MURDER.—Rumors have reached this city of the perpetration of a most horrid murder in the adjoining County of Orange. It is stated that a respectable citizen named Pratt, was engaged with one of his negroes in the woods, riving shingles, when the fellow struck him a violent blow with his hatchet which stunned him, and he then deliberately dirpatched him. Having concealed the dead body in the leaves he went to the house and told his mistress that his master had sent him for his horse and pocket book, intending to go to a neighboring store.—They were accordingly sent but the little son of the deceased accompanied the negro, as bearer of the pocket book. On the way to the scene of murder, the negro felled the child to the earth with a club, and supposing he was dead, made off with his booty. The child, however, came to, gave the alarm, and the negro was arrested at Hillsboro' with the horse and money in his possession. He was committed to jail, and will, doubtless, expiate his atrocities on the gallows.—Raleigh Register.

Happiness.—The Maumee River Times has the following definition for "happiness", going to church on the Sabbath, and looking at pretty girls rigged out in their Sunday "fixins."

If you ever get sober gone, over a drinking table as to attempt to snuff your companion's nose instead of the candle, you may take it for granted you are pretty nigh drunk.—*Perry Ala. Eagle.*

MASSACHTSETTS AND THE N. E. BOUNDARY.

The following resolutions in relation to the N. E. Boundary have been adopted in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by an unanimous vote. They speak the opinion of New England in terse yet temperate language.

Resolved, That the rights of the U. S. and of the State of Maine, to require of Great Britain the literal and immediate execution of the terms of the second article of the treaty of 1739, so far as they, relate to the boundary from the source of the St. Croix river, remains, after the lapse of more than half a century, unimpaired by the passage of time or by the interposition of multiplied objections.

Resolved, That although there in no cause to apprehend any immediate collision between the two nations on account of the controversy respecting the said boundary, it is nevertheless most earnestly to be desired that a speedy & effectual termination be put to a difference, which might even, by a remote possibility, produce consequences that humanity would deplore.

Resolved, That the late Report made to the government of Great Britain, by their commissioners of survey, Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge, though not to be regarded as having yet received the sanction of that government, is calculated to produce in every part of the United States where it is examined, a state of the public mind highly unfavorable to that conciliatory temper; and to that mutual confidence in the good intentions of each other, without which it is hopeless to expect a satisfactory result to controversies between nations.

Resolved, That the interest and the honor of Massachusetts alike demand a preservance, not the less determined because it is temperate, in maintaining the rights of Maine And that we now cheerfully repeat our often recorded response to her demand, that the justice which has been so long withheld should be speedily done to her—and that, whilst we extend to her our sympathy for her past wrongs, we again assure her of our unshaken resolution to sustain the territorial rights of the Union.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governer be requested to transmit a copy of these resolves, and the accompanying report to the Executive of the U. S., and of the several States; and to each of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts in the Congress of the U. S.

SPRING.

We cannot lift up our eyes, in this delightful season, without being tempted to ask, on what principle can we account for the beauty of Spring? Winter has shades as deep and colors as brilliant; and the great forms of nature are substantially the same, through all the revolutions of the year. We shall seek in vain, therefore, in the accidents of mere organic matter, for the sources of that 'vernal delight,' which subject all finer spirits af an annual intoxication, and strike home the sense of beauty even to hearts that seem proof against it under all other respects. And it is not among the dead, but among the living, that this beauty originates. It is the renovation of life and joy to all animated beings, that constitutes the great jubilee is of nature: the young of animals bursting into existence—the simple and universal pleasures which are diffused by the mere temperature of the air; and the profusion of sustenance—the pairing of birds—the cheerful resumption of rustic toils—the great alleviation of all the miseres of poverty and sickness—our sympathy with the young life, and the promise and the hazards of the vegetable creation—the solemn yet cheering impression of the constacy of nature to her great periods of renovation—and the hopes that dart spontaneously forward into the new circle of exertions and enjoyments that is opened up by her hand and her example. Such are forced upon us by the appearances of returning Spring, and that seem to account for the emotions of delight with which these appearances are hailed, by every mind endowed with any degree of sensibility, somewhat better than the brightness of colors, or the agreeableness of the smells, that are then presented to our senses.

MILK SICKNESS.—The Legislature of Kentucky have passed a resolution offering a reward of $3000 for the discovery of the cause of the milk sickness in cows at any time within five years.

It appears from the United States census, that if 60,000 is adopted as the ratio of representation in the popular branch of the National Legislature, the slaveholding States will lose five and the non-slaveholding States gain twelve members.

BANK OF WESTERN N. Y.—As various rumors are afloat in regard to this institution, we are requested to state that they readily meet all demands for specie, and that their bills are received on deposite by all the banks in this city.—Rochester Daily Democrat.

A GOOD STORY.—The 'Spy in Washington' tells the following story; 'Mr.——, a Representative from Virginia, was taken ill. His physicians, after a few days attendance, expressed apprehensions that he would not recover. Mr.—— continuing to grow worse, sent for a friend, to whom he communicated the apprehensions of his physician, and then said, *in a solemn manner*: 'Now, my friend, I have a favor to ask. if I die, do not let me be buried at the expense of Congress, for by G—, *it is unconstitutional*.'

A man being capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, was, as usual, asked what he had to say why judgement of death should not be passed upon him. 'Say!' replied he, 'why, I think the joke has been carried far enough already. And the less that is said about it the better. If you please, Sir, we'll drop the subject.' "Mr. Sheriff," said the commissionate Judge 'you may let the *subject drop*.

GOOD.—A little sheet, called the 'Rasp,' published somewhere down south, took some of the loafers at task, for sleeping in the market house One of them wanted to know, what the Rasp had to do with his sleeping on the market benches, to which the editor replies, 'Why, nothing only we wished to inform the public that it was *corned* and not *fresh pork*.'

How much superior is nature to art? A pair of nature's black jet eyes, when properly brought to a focus, have always received our admiration; but an artificial black eye is abominable.

"THE NOBLE HONEST FARMER."—It will be seen by the statistics of the Western Penitentiary, Pa, that only *one* of the 139 convicts at present confined in it, is a *farmer:* and that from half of the great State of Pennsylvania. What a wonderful evidence this is of the industry, virtue *and temperance of the* honest American farmer.—*Harri' Intel.*

THE REASON WHY.—A small lad asked permission of his mother to a ball. She told him it was a bad place for little boys. "Why, mother, didn't you and father use to go to balls when you were young?" "Yes, but we have seen the *folly of it*" answered the mother. "Well, mother." exclaimed the son, 'I want to see the *folly of it* too.

MORE DIVORCES.—*It* is stated in the Charlottsville Jeffersonian that the Legislature of Virginia is literary flooded with petitions for divorce. One paper in the State suggests that Legislature pass 'a general law, divorcing every couple in the State, with leave to such as are disposed, to remarry.

DREADFUL FATALITY.—As the first dance at the ball, last evening (says the Portland Argus, of the 5th inst,) was about commencing, the company was shocked by the instantaneous death of one of their number, Mr. Wm. Parker—who fell dead just as he had led his partner to the floor. He was taken directly to the office of Dr. Wood, in the Exchange building, but all life had departed.

CONNUBIAL.—A couple were united in the bonds of matrimony, few evenings since, at Petersburgh, Va., says the Little Cockake, who were so bad off for the 'ready,' that their friends were obliged to raise a subscription to procure the license. After the ceremony was performed, and the parson seemed waiting for his usual fee, he was accosted by the bride with, 'Sir, do you credit for marrying, cause if you don't you'll have to put John in jail and let him swear out.'

Said one gentleman to the other, You are a fine looking fellow.—'Well' really, sir, I wish I could return the compliment,' very cooly answered the other 'You could,' was the sharp retort, 'if you would LIE one half as bad as I did.

BRITISH STEAMERS ON THE LAKES. Some months since, the fact transpired that one or two war steamers were building at Chippewa, under the directions of officers of the British Government. We now learn from the Burlington Free Press, that materials have been procured by the agents of the British Government for a war steamer on Lake Champlain. As the General Government has been advised of this, it is to be hoped, that with every disposition to avoid war, our preparations for such a contingency will at least keep pace with those of our neighbors.—*Alb. Daily Advertiser.*

Nothing in nature, save the heart of man, grows old. The blue of the heavens pales not with age, and on the odor-plumed wings of the wooing breeze, time can moult no quill.

62494

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen County.

JAMES CROMLEY, at the solicitation of his friends, has consented to be a candidate for Constable at the April election.

We are authorised to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for Constable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA is candidate for Constable in Wayne Township, at the April election.

WAR.—The subject of war between the U. S. and Great Britain has been for a long time a matter of much speculation; and doubtless many old women have been badly frightened and many untried heroes have calculated upon slaying their thousands; but we must candidly admit that we could never look upon the prospect of war with any degree of seriousness, or, as in any manner probable, unless something materially different should arise between the two governments, than what has already transpired.

It is true the boundary question has been for a long time in dispute—the seizure of some American vessels on the coast of Africa without "just cause or legal right," has produced some excitement, and the M'Leod case is now the subject of much comment, but we have seen no disposition manifested on the part of the British Government, not to settle the matter amicably, which we sincerely believe will be done to the full satisfaction of all concerned.

Newspapers have been rife with speculation upon the subject, some of them have made most astounding disclosures—great conspiracies were on foot—England had already sent on a large armed force; and a thousand other things got up by some wag for his own amusement, or to humbug the people; like the "Moon story" or "Niagara Falls hoax."

England will not commence a War. She has too much at stake—she would expect to gain but little at most and run a great risk of loosing much. We think she would be slow to fire the first gun, and we think the U. S. should be exceedingly cautious how she commences hostilities.

War is greatly to be deprecated. It would retard very much our march to greatness, cripple our resources, destroy the lives of thousands of our most useful citizens, and lay waste most, or *all* of our frontier towns and cities; and we indulge the hope, that the curse will never fall upon this nation. But let us not repose in too much security—there is danger, and that danger should be guarded against, (if not in establishing "Poinsett's standing army") by increasing the Navy, fortifying our coast, and placing our labors in a state of defence. This can be done with the utmost propriety and should be done, if even every cloud of war should be dispelled.

We think there will be no difficulty in settling all matters in dispute after the M'Leod affair is disposed of. If he should be convicted of murder, the Governor of New York will doubtless reprieve him upon the ground that he was authorised by the British Government, which will place the matter in a very unpleasant situation, as it will be left for the two governments to settle, and which may possibly end in war.

We hope that in regard to the matters in dispute our government "will ask nothing but what is clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." We trust that in any negotiation that may be made, the character of our government will in no wise be compromised, but at the same time let our course be mild and conciliatory, yet firm and dignified. If this course is taken, we have no doubt the war will be a bloodless one and a favorable issue ensue which will soon leave the horizon unobscured by the clouds of war, and the American flag permitted to float unmolested in every sea, and fanned by the breeze of every ocean.

Tom Hughes the slave who was sent to the Y. State Prison for stealing several thousand liars from his master Mr. Darg, was liberated few days ago by the expiration of his sentence and started back to his master voluntarily.—We opine if the blacks were all liberated they would most of them quickly and gladly go back to their masters.

Hon. David R. Porter the present incumbent has been nominated for re-election to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. John Banks of Berks County, is the Whig Candidate. What does the Pittsburgh manufacturer think of our "grave predictions" now? Dr. Sturgeon received two votes in the Democratic Convention, the balance of the delegates voted for Gov. Porter. Surely the editor of the Manufacturer could not have attended the Convention.

The Democratic Ticket in New Hampshire has succeeded by an overwhelming majority.

CONGRESS.

Three Whig papers have recently been established in this city, copies of each of which we have received. The "People's Gazette" published at Charleston, Clark County. "Wayne County Record" at Centreville, and the "Muncietown Telegraph" at muncietown Delaware Co. Go it Whiggies while you are young.

"Western Athenæum and Journal of Phrenology" is the title of a very neat sheet, published at Andersontown, Madison Co., in this State, neutral in politics.

NEW YORKER.—This paper is coming out in new dress. The prospectus we will publish next week. Few papers, if any, excel the New Yorker as a family newspaper.

☞ If the editors of Alexander's Messenger do not come nearer complying with the wishes of their subscribers than they do those who publish their prospectus for them they deserve but little patronage. One of the inducements held out to those who would publish their very long prospectus for 1841 was, that they would furnish the Daily Chronicle if it was wished. We have repeatedly requested it but it never has been received.

The editor of the Times says we are in great trouble because his weight is computed at avordupois. In no trouble at all neighbor, we never heard of GRUNTERS being computed at any other weight; but we like to "keep it before the people" that they may know the size of the ANIMAL that is constantly GRUNTING and ROOTING around for office.

THE LADIES' COMPANION. FOR MARCH.—We have just received the March No. of this very popular publication. It is the best work of the kind in the country, always filled with original matter, from the best authors, and embellished with splendid steel engravings. A plate of fashions is given quarterly. Ladies, you that wish a work containing choice literature, and one every way suited to your taste, would do well to subscribe for The Companion.

TERMS $3 per annum—W. W. Snowdon, Publisher, New York. For a list of contributors see prospectus on another page.

We are pleased to notice the unanimity that prevails among the Democratic press in Pa. since the nomination of Gov. Porter for re-election. Even our friend of the Pittsburgh Manufacturer although he did not exhibit previous to the nomination, many "very wise thoughts or grave predictions" is entitled to much credit for the honorable course he has taken since the nomination, by sacrificing personal preferences for his country's good.

The Commissioners of this County have organised a new Township, called Monroe, from Township 29 North of Range 15 East.—An election is ordered in said Township; which is to be held at the house of William Rutledge, on the 1st Monday in April, for the election of a Justice of the Peace and other officers.

An election is ordered in Cedar Creek township township to be held on the 1st Monday in April, for the election of a Justice of the Peace in the place of Moses Sivets resigned.

An election is ordered in Jefferson and Madison Township on the first Monday in April for the election of one Justice in each Township.

TEMPERANCE.

The friends of Temperance hold a meeting this evening at the Presbyterian Church.—We hope there will be a full attendance, and a full expression of opinions. Since the commencement of the last fall "hard cider" campaign, we are inclined to look with a somewhat suspicious eye upon those who were extremely clamorous in the cause of temperance, up to that time—who then abandoned it for a season, and joined in bacchanalian revelry. We should be glad to see the use of liquor as a drink entirely dispensed with and will go as far as any one to accomplish it, by legislation or otherwise; but we can never lend our aid to anything that will afford a cloak that can be used at pleasure to win favor or popularity, and practice fraud with impunity, or that can be thrown off at will and join in song with "hard cider is the cry boys." We wish to say nothing that will militate against the cause of genuine temperance. It is a most laudable undertaking to aid in the cause of temperance by discouraging the use of spirituous liquors in every form; and no man more truly deserves the title of philanthropist than he whose exertions are untiring in the consumation of the total abandonment of its use. Let the ruinous effects of liquor "be proclaimed from the corners of the streets, and from the house tops," if it can be of any service. But let it be done, not by those who once sung hozannah to the praise of temperance—subsequently abandoned it to its fate as a fallen victim of "hard cider," and who now return to its embrace not like the prodigal son with repentance upon his lips; but like one actuated from motives of policy rather than philanthrophy. The best model we have ever met with for a temperance society, is a man who by "precept and example too" exhibits true temperance in his daily conduct, and no man comes nearer that standard in our estimation than did the late venerable Rev. John Leeland of Massachusetts; although he could never deem it proper to join a temperance society either for show or effect.

We however see no impropriety in holding meetings for the discussion of the subject, and if any good can grow out of it (there is no danger of evil) God speed it. If any can be induced to cast the accursed cup from his lips for ever, let it be done and done quickly too. If a single family can be benefited let no time be lost in accomplishing it.

LOSS IN CIRCULATION.—Secretary Woodbury, in a recent report of Congress, estimates the loss to the public by depredation on bank notes through suspensions of specie payments by banks, at *ninety five millions of dollars*!!! Loss on banks that have failed $106,000,000!!! on destruction of bank notes $7,000,000!!! on counterfeit notes over $4,000,000!!!—*Standard.*

If we had no faults ourselves, we should not take pleasure in observing those of others.

HIS HANDS FULL.—A man is supposed to be tolerably well occupied when he has a wife on one arm a baby on the other, carrying a bask et and a cane in his hands, a cigar in his mouth; and a hopeful heir holding on to the skirts of his coat.

THE NEW SENATE.

Annexed is a correct list of the members thus far elected to the new Senate of the U. S., commencing 4th inst. or who hold over from previous years. Those in SMALL CAPITALS are Whigs.

	Term expires-		Term expires.
Maine.		*South Carolina.*	
Reul Williams,	1843	W. C. PRESTON,	1843
GEORGE EVANS,	1847	John C. Calhoun,	1847
New Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Franklin Pierce,	1843	Alfred Cuthbert,	1843
Levi Woodbury,	1847	J. M'BERRIN	1847
Vermont.		*Alabama.*	
SAM'L PRENTISS,	1843	Clement C. Clay,	1843
SAMUEL PHELPS,	1845	W. R. King.	1847
Massachusetts.		*Mississippi.*	
RUFUS CHOATE,	1845	J. HENDERSON,	1845
ISAAC C. BATES,	1847	Rob't J. Walker,	1847
Rhode Island.		*Louisiana.*	
N. F. DIXON,	1847	Alex. Mouton	1843
F. SIMMONS,	1847	ALEX. BARROW.	1847
Connecticut.		*Tennessee.*	
Perry Smith,	1843	A O H P Nicholson,	'45
J. W. HUNTINGTON	1845	Vacancy,	1847
New York.		*Kentucky.*	
Silas Wright,	1843	HENRY CLAY	1843
N. P. TALLMADGE,	1845	J. T. MOREHEAD,	1847
New Jersey		*Ohio.*	
S. SOUTHARD,	1845	Wm. Allen.	1843
J. MILLER,	1847	Benj. Tappan	1845
Pennsylvania		*Indiana.*	
James Buchanan,	1843	O. H. SMITE,	1843
D. W. Sturgeon,	1845	A. S. WHITE,	1845
Delaware.		*Illinois.*	
R. H. BAYARD,	1845	R. M. Young,	1843
T. CLAYTON,	1847	S. M'Roberts,	1847
Maryland.		*Missouri.*	
J. L. KERR.	1843	Lewis F. Linn,	1843
W. MERRICK,	1845	T. H. Benton,	1845
Virginia.		*Arkansas.*	
Wm. C. Rives,	1845	A. A. Sevier,	1845
Wm. S. ARCHER,	1847	Wm. S. Fulton,	1847
North Carolina.		*Michigan.*	
W. A. GRAHAM,	1843	A. S. PORTER,	1845
W. P. MANGUM.	1847	W WOODBRIDGE,	1847

Of the 50 Senators elected, 29 are Whigs and 22 opposition men. A Whig Senator will be elected in Tennessee when the Legislature meets, which we believe is next fall, in the place of Mr. Nicholson, V B. who has been temporarily appointed by the Governor, as successor to Felix Grundy, deceased.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors of war are rife at Washington.—Nothing official has yet transpired; but the current report is that the British Ambassador, Mr. Fox, received instructions by the steamship to make a peremtory demand of the prompt liberation of McLeod, and in default thereof to threaten unpleasant consequences. Some accounts add that he is instructed to demand his passports. Nothing will probably be known officially for some time; but the new Administration is intently engaged with the subject of our relations with Great Britain to the exclusion of almost every thing else.

We understand that the first cursory examination of the condition of the several departments has convinced the new Cabinet that an early assemblage of Congress is absolutely necessary, and the Proclamation of the Government summoning it to meet in May or June may be looked for within the next week.

A lamentable personal difference arose in the Senate on Tuesday, on the discussion of the resolution dismissing Blair & Rives from the office of Printers to the Senate.—Mr. Clay of Ky. had remarked in debate that the unceasing, envenomed scurrility and slander of the Globe and the personal character of its Editor (Blair) rendered its continuance as an organ of the present majority of the Senate was impossible. To this remark Mr. King of Alabama replied in a bitter personal attack on Mr. Clay, asserting that in morals, integrity, reputation and standing that editor was no wise inferior to his assailant. Mr. Clay retorted that he could view this in no other light than a studied personal insult, and as such he pronounced it "false, unjust and cowardly." Mr. King rose in great agitation, and barely said "Mr. President, I have no reply to make—none whatever." He immediately sat down and wrote a challenge to Mr. Clay, which was delivered by Mr. Linn of Mo. All this passed rapidly in the Senate Chamber, while that body was in session! It is understood that Mr. Archer the new Senator from Virginia, was to second Mr. Clay. A citizen of New York, named Origin Bacheler, promptly lodged information with the Police of Washington, by whom Mr. Clay was arrested and bound in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace. It is understood that warrants are out for the other parties interested. But these cannot prevent a duel out of the District after the Senate shall have adjourned.—*New Yorker.*

Calmness under contradiction, is demonstrative of great stupidity or strong intellect.

The whole of human virtue may be reduced to speaking the truth always; and doing good to others.

Who has not felt the electric magic of a smile? Delicious good humor! Bright gift from him who giveth sunshine, and flowers; blessed fireside partner, brightest soother of care, most delicate grace of youth, fair lingerer by the side of old age!

Beauty in woman is like the flowers of Spring, but virtue is like the stars of Heaven.

The heart, by its muscular contraction, distributes two ounces of blood from 70 to 80 times in a minute.

At a late celebration, a poor man offered the following toast—'Here is health to *poverty*—it sticks by when all other friends forsake one."

McLEOD.

We cut the following paragraph from a Montreal paper. It shows that, even in Canada, a portion of that people, recognize the propriety of the attitude assumed by the State of New York, in regard to McLeod. If all journalists would speak in a like strain, our difficulties with England would speedily and amicably be adjusted.

'A true bill has been found by the grand jury against McLeod for murder; consequently must now remain in confinement until his trial comes on. Had not McLeod vain-gloriously boasted in a tavern at Lockport, N. Y., of having belonged to the expedition sent by Sir F. B. Head to destroy the steamer Caroline, he would not now be where he is, and this trouble and excitement might have been avoided. Should an American citizen come in Montreal, Toronto, or any other place in Canada, and publicly declare himself to have been the murderer, or an accessary to the murder of a British subject, would he not immediately be lodged in gail, and there kept until found guilty or innocent by a fair and impartial trial. We have not the least doubt that it is the intention of the authorities of the State of New York to do him every justice, and discharge him at once, if proved innocent; as we cannot for a moment suppose that the citizens of that State would be guilty of such barbarity, as to take away the life of any innocent person in cold blood, merely to gratify their feelings of vengeance, for any ill treatment which they have received from the British Government.'

The population of Buenos Ayres has dwindled from 60,000 which it was 15 years since, to 20,000; and three fourths of these are females.

To live quietly one should be blind, deaf and dumb.

The fool has his heart on his tongue; the wise man keeps his tongue in his heart.

Good wine and handsome women are two agreeable poisons.

CONGRESSIONAL ANECDOTE.—The versatile Gen. Alexander Smith, of Virginia—now Legislator, now soldier, now commentator on the Apocalypse—in the course of a two days' speech upon nothing in Committee of the whole, was called to order by Mr. Arthur Livermore, of New Hampshire, for irrevalency of matter "Mr. Chairman," said Smith, "I am not speaking for the member from New Hampshire, but to posterity." "The gentleman," rejoined Levermore, 'is in a fair way, before he finishes, to have his audience before him."

QUERY.—Pa, where is this Zero that the thermometer goes to so often.

O—why—hem!—it is a *glass* thing my child, with quicksilver in it.

O yes. I know pa—you drink your *grog* out of one every morning, don't you pa?

Fudge, child—eat your soup.—*Richmond Star.*

LIBEL.—The following libel is going the rounds:—'Never trust a secret with a married man who loves his wife, for he will tell her, and she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell her aunt Hannah and her aunt Hannah will impart it as a *profound secret* to every one of her female acquaintances.'

A subscriber in a letter to us says we should place our remarks in regard to the "172lbs *still* fed animal under the agricultural head or farmers department, with the balance of the *swine*. Our objection to that is, that we think farmers generally do not like the *breed;* but are mainly useful to *distillers.*

The Editor of the Times stops his paper one week for the purpose of giving a long dessertation upon the cause the next week—very interesting that.

Temperance Meeting.

There will be a public meeting this evening at 6 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church. Several Addresses on the subject may be expected,

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.

March 27, 1841.

FLINT SPRING.

H. J. BETTS, formerly of Saratoga Springs N. Y., and recently from Clark County, Ohio, having purchased the well known stand called the COTTAGE INN, formerly owned and occupied by *W.* G. Johnson, at Huntinton, Ia., would inform the public that he is making repairs and additions to his house, which will render the establishment commodious as a public Inn. Having had some experience in the above business, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public, and to those who are compelled to spend a night from their 'Sweet Home' it will be his object to render the short stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible.

His table will be furnished with that variety, (well served up) which the situation of a new country, and the markets will afford. Of his Bar, he will not particularize as he intends keeping none.

H. J. BETTS.

Huntington, March 27th, 1841. 40c.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thompson, Sturgis, & Lent, a re earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by cash or note; the above firm has been dissolved for some time, it is necessary that the business should be settled. The books are at the office of Thompson and Sturgis, next door to Comparet & Scott's store; all interested will please attend to the above.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus*

OHIO.

Commercial bank*	Cincinati,
Franklin Bank	
Lafayette Bank*	
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cashr.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chilicothe	Chilicothe
Dodo payable at Farms & Mechanics bk Phil.	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk. of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie*	Cleveland
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanics bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bk of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio bank.	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putman
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
Western Reserve bk*	Warren

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philad.
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
Do do branch	Hopkinsonville
Do do branch	Bowling Green
Do do branch	Greensburg
Do do branch	Danville
Do do branch	Lexington
Do do branch	Frankfort
Do do branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
Do do branch	Richmond
Do do branch	Paris
Do do branch	Covington
Do do branch*	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis.

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

In addition to the above notes which are taken at the Bank, P. H. Taylor & Co. have furnished us with the following list of bank notes that are not bankable, but which they will purcase at the following rates of discount:

OHIO.	ct.
Miami Exporting Co. Cincinnati,	10
Mechanics & Traders Bank, do.	20
Bank of Cincinnati, do.	20
Bank of Steubenville, Steubenville,	10
German Bank of Wooster, Wooster,	50
West Union, West Union,	50
Alexandrian Bank, Granville,	10
Bank of Circleville, H. H. Warren, Cashier,	50
Bank of St. Clair, endorsed by J. Smith, payable at Circleville,	15
Do. endorsed by J. O. Smith, Newark,	25
Farmers Bank of Canton, Canton,	50
Ohio Rail Road,	
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Cairo, Cairo,	50
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of Michigan, Detroit,	50
Farmers & Mechanics, do.	25
Erie & Kalamazoo Rail Road,	80

OUR REMARKS.—Illinois money, it is supposed will be again taken at our Bank; but sufficient information has not yet been received to warrent our speaking with certainty. All New York real estate "red back" Banks are getting in bad repute, and as we remarked some weeks ago, the less a person has of that kind of money the better he is off.—No material change in regard to the solvency of other banks, has come under our observation.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT GAMING

BE it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that every person who shall play at any game or games for money, or other valued consideration, or who shall bet on the hand or sides of such as do play, at a Tavern or place licensed to vend spirituous liquors, by retail, or in any outhouse or appendage of the same, or in any other place of said city, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than one dollar.

SECTION 2d. That any person who shall, by playing or betting at, or upon any game or wager whatsoever, either loose or win any sum of money or article of value, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

SECTION 3d. That every keeper or exhibiter of either of the gaming tables called A. B. C. or E. O. tables, Billiard table, Roulette, Spanish needle, Shuffle board, Faro bank, or other gaming table, or establishment, for the purpose of wining or gaining money, or any other article or property of value, either directly or indirectly, shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars. Passed March 18th, 1841.

G. W. WOOD, Mayor.

F. P. RANDALL, Recorder.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at public auction on the 10th day of April next, at his residence, the following described property, viz: Lots No. 185 and 186 in Hanna's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne; upon which is a new Two Story House, a good Well, Stable, &c.

Also, the South east quarter of the North east quarter of Section 30 in Township 31, north of Range 13 east, containing 40 acres, said Land lies about 2 1-4 miles from Fort Wayne.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock—Terms cash.

March 27 1841 40 BARNA HOLLAND,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John C, Fox, dec'd. Persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

AMMON FOX, Adm'r

March 27 2841 40c

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 27, 1841 40c

LAMP OIL, for sale by B. F. SAUNDERS October 17th, 1840.

AN ORDINANCE TO LICENSE HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

BE it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that all pedlars of clocks, watches, jewelry, or any other goods, ware, or merchandize of any discription of hawkers wishing to vend their goods, ware, merchandize, watches and jewelry within the limits of this city, shall before offering said articles for sale, pay to the treasurer of said city the sum of ten dollars, for which said treasurer shall give a receipt which receipt shall be forthwith presented to the Mayor, who shall grant a licence thereon for the term of one year, as in other cases, and provided further, that no licence so granted shall entitle more than one person to sell under the same licence. Passed March 18th, 1841

G. W. WOOD, Mayor

F. P. RANDALL. Recorder.

Butchering.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that he is engaged in the Butchering Business, at the sign of the "Western Market," Columbia street, next door to T. Van Anda's grocery; where may always be found Beef, Veal, Pork, Sausages, and every variety of meet suitable for the season. Farmers will find a ready market for their Butter, Eggs, Calves, &c. &c.

G. W. CRUSEN.

Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. c39

Oh Peleg! Peleg!

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that in persuance of an order of the Allen Probate Court, made at the February Term thereof in the year 1841. I will sell at Public Auction to the highest and best bidder for the same at the Court house door, in the Town of Fort Wayne between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o' clock P. M. on the 1st day of April, in the year 1841, the following described real property to wit: The South west qr. of the S E qr of Section Thirty three, in township 31. North of Range 12 East, (a part of the real property of Joseph L. Swiney late of the County of Allen deceased. Which property will be sold upon the following terms and conditions to wit: one third of the purchase money in hand, one third in six, and the remainder in twelve months. To whose giving his notes with approved security.

THOMAS W. SWINNEY Adm'r of the Estate of JOSEPH L. SWINNEY, dec'd.

Fort Wayne, March 29, 1841. 35c.

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of sundry executions issued out of the Clerks office, and to me directed against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of John Majors. I have levied on Lot No. 111, in the old plat of the Town of Fort Wayne. And also, the S. E. fraction of Section No. 7, in Township 31 Range 13, all in Allen county Indiana, I will offer the rents and profits, for seven years to come at the Court House door, in the Town of Fort Wayne, on Monday the 29 day of March 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the same, then in that case. I will offer the fee-simple of the above lots and land according to law, to satisfy several executions

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff.

Fort Wayne, March 6th, 1841. 37c.

LETTERS of Administration has been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Jonathan Stevens, late of Lagrange county dec'd All persons who are indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same, will file the same in the office of the clerk of said county, duly authenticated for adjustment. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

SILVANNUS HALSEY. Adm'r.
SOPHIA STEVENS, Adm'rx.

17th, 1841. 36.

TAKEN UP by David H. Hill, living in Wayne Township, Allen County, Ind., an estray mare, pale sorrel, bald face, hind feet white, one foot white up to the hough, thirteen and a half hands high, 10 years old, appraised at twenty five dollars by Abraham Lutz and Michael Long. True copy.

ROB'T HOOD. J. P.

March 5, 1841. 33c

SHERIFF Sale.—By virtue of an execution issued out the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed, against the goods chattles, Lands, & tenements, of John Jamison, Andrew Dykes and Lewis G. Thompson, as bail; I have levied on the South half S. East fractional section 10 Township 3 Range 12 containing seventy acres, sixty four hundredths of an acre all in Allen County, In. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, at the court house door, in the City of Fort Wayne on Saturday the third day of April 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day: and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the above land for sale for cash

JOSEPH BURKEY, Sheriff.

Fort Wayne, March 13th 1841. 38c.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that in persuance of an order of the Allen Probate court, made at the February term thereof, the undersigned will expose to sale at the Court House in the city of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 10th day of April next, the N. E. quarter, of the N. W. quarter of Section 31, Township 30 N. R. 12 E.

The terms of sale will be one half payable in three months, and one half in six months, the purchaser giving note and security

F. COMPARET, Adm'r. of J. SHAUGHNESSY, dec'd

Fort Wayne, Feb. 22d, 1841. 36c.

State of Indiana, Noble County—ss.
Noble County Probate Court, Feb. Term A. D. 1841

William F. Engel Adm'r. of the E-tate of Samuel G. Parsons dec'd.
vs.
The creditors of the said Samuel G. Parsons dec'd.—Complaint of insolven y.

NOW Comes into open court the administrator on said estate, and files his memorial shewing the condition of said estate and complaining that the personal and real estate of the deceased, is unsufficient for the payment of the demands against the said estate.

It is therefore ordered tat the filing and pending of said comp'aint, be made known to the creditors of the said Samel G. Parsons deceased, by a publication of this order for six weeks in succession in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper printed and published in Fort Wayne Allen County, In. requiring the creditors of said estate, to notify said administrator of the existence and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same, or a description thereof in the office of the Clerk of this court, previous to the final distribution of the assetts of the estate, of the said deceased, such claims will be postponed in favor of more diligent Creditors.

Attest Isaac Spencer Clerk, by W. White deputy Clerk. Augusta Feb. 10 1841.

Domestic attachment, March 3d. 1841.

State of Indiana } ss.
Allen County, }

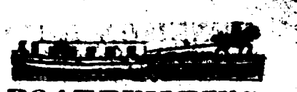
FRANCIS Rolle of said county, sued out before me a Justice of the peace in said county, a writ of domestic attachment, against the goods rights, moneys and effects of Jacob Green, and John Starr, absent debtors; which is returned, served by taking one Roan Mare into custody as the property of said Green and Starr, March 6th 1841. The proceedings will be had before me at my office in the City of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 3d day of April 1841.

ROBERT HOOD J. P.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the Good and Chattles, Lands and tenements of William Green and William H. McFarling. I have levied on Lots No. 164 and 165, in Hanna's addition to the town of Fort Wayne, in the County of Allen, State of Indiana. I will offer the Rents and Profits of the above described lots, at the Court House door in Fort Wayne on Monday the 29 day of March, 1841, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on said day, and shall it fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the fee-simple of said lots to satisfy an execution in favor of Samuel Hanna.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheriff.

Fort Wayne, March, 6th, 1841. 37.



BOAT BUILDING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally that he is engaged in THE BOAT BUILDING BUSINESS, at the east end of Columbia street Fort Wayne—where he is at all times prepared to do work at the shortest notice. He has on hands materials of every description, suitable for building or reparing boats. Thankful for past favors, he hopes that those who are aware of his skill and experience in the above business will give him a share of their custom.

J. W. DENEAL.

Fort Wayne, 12th, 1841.

NOTICE, Is hereby given, that at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court application will be made for the sale of the following Real Estate, belonging to the estate of Wm. Whalen, dec'd: Fractional N W quarter of Section 3, Township 28, Range 9, containing 96 acres and 96 hundredths of an acre. All persons interested will take notice.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Adm'r.

March 3, 1841, 37p

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of James Hinton. I levied on Lot No. 2 in Sec. 2, Township 31, Range 11, containing fifty seven acres and seventy one hundreths. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years, at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne Allen county In, on Saturday the 3d day of April, 1841 between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day. And in case it fails to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the fee-simple of said land for cash.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheff.

Fort Wayne, March 13th, 1841. 38c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a Pl. fi. fa. execution to me directed against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Samuel Sowers, and Orlow A. Parsons, I have levied on the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit: the South half of the North West quarter of Section 10, in Township 31, North of Range 12 east, containing eighty acres; taken as the property of the said Parsons. I will offer on the 29th day of March 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, the rents and profits for seven years of the above described premises, and if they should fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt and cost, I will offer the fee simple of the said property, at the Court house door in the town of Fort Wayne

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

March 6th 1841. 37c

SHERIFF'S SALE —BY virtue of an vendition exponas issued out of the Clerks office, of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Henry Work and Marshal S. Wines as bail. I have levied on the South East part of Section No. 7 in. Township 30 of Range 13 East containing 82 acres. I have taken as the property of said Wines, I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, on Monday the 29 day of March 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at the Court House door, in the town of Fort Wayne Indiana, and if it shall fail to rent for a suficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will sell the fee-simple of said land to satisfy an execution in favor of William Hofferman.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

Fort Wayne, March 6th, 1841. 37c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution of Fifa to me directed from the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court against the goods Chattles, Lands and tenements of Joseph Goings, I have levied on the South East quarter of the North East quarter of Section No. twenty three (23) of township number thirty one (31) and Range No. twelve (12) containing forty acres.—The rents and profits for seven years to come, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door between 10 and 4 o'clock on Monday the 29th March inst 1841 in the City of Fort Wayne, but should the same not sell for a sufficient sum to pay said execution and costs accruing, then and in that case I will offer for sale the fee simple of said described premises for cash in hand, to satisfy said executions.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

Fort Wayne March 6th 1841. 27 c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of Freeborn P. Tinkham I have Levied on the North half of the S. E. quarter of section No. 4, Township 31, range 12 East containing 80 acres; and, the S. W. qr. of the N.W.qr. of Sec. No. 3, Town. No. 31 N. o. Range 12 East containing 40 acres. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come at the Court House door, in the town of Fort Wayne, In. on Monday the 29th, day of March 1841. between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day; and should the same fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of said land to satisfy an execution in favor of the State of Indiana.

JOSEPH BERKEY. Sh'ff.

March 6, '41 37c

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements Charles Billsworth; I have levied on lots No. 186, and 187 in Hanna's addition to the Town of Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen, and State of Indiana, I will offer the rents and profits of the above described lots, at the Court House door in Fort Wayne, on Monday the 29th day of March 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day; and should it fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs then in that case I will offer the fee simple of said lots to satisfy an execution in favor of Samuel Hanna.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

Fort Wayne March 6th 1841. 27 c.

NOTICE.—In persuance of an order, to me directed by the Justices of Rock Creek township No. 27, (and township No. 4, for School purposes,) North of Range 11 East, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Bluffton, Wells, County, In. on the 5th day of July next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. and adjourn from day to day, the sixteenth Section of said Township, for the use of common schools, according to a law appointed Feb. 6th, 1837, and Feb, 8th, 1838.

ELIJAH SUTTON
School Com. W.C.

Feb. 17th, 1841. p.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that application will be made at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court for the sale of the following Real Estate, belonging to the estate of John Bergen, dec'd: the E. half of S W quirter Section 22, Township 29, Range 9, containing 80 acres. All persons interested will take notice.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Adm'r

March 3d, 1841. 37p

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flaxseed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 33c.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I will offer at public Auction, on Monday the 29th day of March, instant, on the premises, the west half of in LOT No. 62 on the original plat of the town of

DENNISON HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

Entrance on Fifth.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years hereafter, leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the House is one of the best in the city, being on the highest level, and about equi distant between the river and canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this house, is one rarely equalled and never surpassed.

As for accommodations, and all the luxuries of the land, enquire of my old customers,

Bills reasonable—suited to the times.

A fine lithograph drawing of the establishment is presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE.
Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9—tf.

The following papers will copy the above advertisement to amount of $3, and Charge Cincinnati Cronicle. Send one paper containing Advertisement to John Noble, Dennison house Cincinnati.

Advertiser, Journal, Louisville Ky. Whig Nashville, Tenn. Republican. Argus, St. Louis, Mo., Journal Indianapolis, Free Press Lafayette Ia; Sentinel Fort wayne, Ia, Beacon, Lawrenceburgh, Ia., Whig Rushville, Ia., Banner, Madison, Ia. Palladium, Richmond, Ia., Herald, Cleveland, O., Clarion Sandusky city O.; Blade Toledo, O.; Intelligencer, Marietta O.; Tribune, Portsmouth, O.; Telegraph, Ripley, O.; Times, Wheeelligeh Va Gazette Charleston Va; Advertiser. Detroit Michigan, Eagle Maysville, Ky. Intelligencer, Lexington, Ky.; Gazette Advocate Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Samuel Sowers; I have levied on the South half of the N W qr of Section No. 10, in Township 31, North of Range 12 East, containing 80 acres; all in Allen County and State of Indiana. I will offer the Rents and profits of the above described land at the Court House door in Fort Wayne, on Monday the 29th day of March, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 oclock on said day, and should the same fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above land to satisfy an execution in favor of the State of Indiana.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

March 6, 1841. 37c

LOST.

STRAYED From the subscriber living one mile south of Dicky's Lock, some time in the month of September last, a Small Bay Mare roached mane on the left side, and part of the mane remaining long and hanging on the right side. Said mare has a light mane and tail.—Whosoever will return said animal to the subscriber, or give information to Z. Henderson at Fort Wayne, or at Paul Salts, at Dickeys Lock, shall receive $5 reward.

ANTHONY REVOY.

Feb. 20th. 1841. 35p.

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Hoffland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud,

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry W. Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constentine Pise; Rev. A. A. Linscomb Balt.; Samuel Woodsworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Olliver W. Homes of Boston; Henry T. Tuckerman; Rufus Dawes; Robert Hamilton: William P. Tappin; Greenville Mellon; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. P. Morris.

H. Hastings Weld; Alford B. Street; C. F. Daniels; Alexander McMakin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankees," "Down Easters," ect.; Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Casey.

Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; Jonas B. Phillips, Charles F. M. Deems, Alexander & Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty-eight pages of letterr press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwerded by the earliest mails, stoutley enveloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SHOWDEN.
109 Fulton Street N. Y.

$5 REWARD.

Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber, a dark brown Horse heavy made, heavy main and tail, with some white hares in the forehead occasioned by old age—said horse is known by the name of "Toby Watkins." Whosoever will return said defaulter to the subscriber or give information where he can be found, shall be entitled to the above reward. But all persons are forbid harboring him on my account after this notice.

SAMUEL EDSALL.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 25th. 1840 c.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America an imposter, salve, ointment or liniment has been disvontinued by all who have had on opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the pullings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil. Cout, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medc a qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified ablution upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States, Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Maynard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Baker, do Warsaw.

COUNTY ORDERS.—The subscriber has on hand between two and three hundred dollars of County Orders, belonging to the funds of the Allen County Library, which he is authorized to dispose of for a discount for cash. As it is desirable to convert them into available funds, those who are friendly to the Library and wish to purchase orders, will please call.

G. W. WOOD,
Library Treasurer.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 9th. 1841.

James W. Denual, vs Samuel W. Burnham } Domestic Attachment.

ON the 6th day of January 1841, James W. Denual sued out before me a Justice of the Peace in Allen county, a writ of domestic attachment against the Goods, Chattles, Rights, Credits, Moneys and effects of Samuel W. Burnham late of said county, an absconding debtor, which said writ hath been returned served as commanded. The trial of said cause will be before me at my office in the city of Fort Wayne on the 12th day of February 1841, at one o'clock P. M. of said day.

ROBERT HOOD, J. P.

January 14th, 1841. 30c.

CHRISTMASS AND NEW YEAR.—Presents suitable for the approaching Holydays, may be found at the EASTERN STORE,—Among them are:—

The Young Ladies Friend,
Daughters own Book,
Studen's Manual,
Fine Polyglot Bibles,
Fine Gunit with Plates,
Polmecrian Testamonts,
Mrs. Hemans Poems,
Mrs. Sigourney's Poems,
Harvey's Meditations
Daily Duties,
Womon as she should be
Walks about Zion,
Miss Beechers Letters.
Society in America,
Bridal Gift
Fine Albums
Union Annuals
Youths Annual,
Basket of Flowers,
Bride at Home,
Fire-side Piety
Mother's Friend,
Child at Home.

Besides a great variety of other Books suitable for children; as well as many religious, miscellanious, school, classical, and Law Books.—For sale at Eastern prices adding transportation for cash.

N. FARRAND,

Dec. 11th, 1840. 25c

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned administrator of the Estate of Joseph Richardville deceased, being desirous of having said estates finally settled at the next term of the Allen Probate Court—hereby gives notice that he will attend on the 3d day of the next term of said court, for the purpose of having a settlement with all persons having claims against said estate.

Those having claims are requested to attend and have them investigated by the court.

JOHN B. RICHARDVILLE, Adm'r
By COLERICK & COOMBS, Att's.

Fort Wayne January 2d, 1841. 28c.

LAND HO!

THE Subscriber has some valuable unimproved land, selected at an early day & with care, as to location; situated in the counties of Allen, Adams, De Kalb and Wabash, which will be sold low for cash. He also has some lands in the Territory of Iowa, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for lands in Indiana.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 30th, 1841. 32.

Medical Notice.

B SEVENEIK, Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and accouchment, promoted at Berlin, in Prussia, who has already practiced 20 years with great success at Munster, Westphalia, respectfully informs the public that he intends to continue practicing in all the various branches of Medicine, Surgery and Accouchment, in Fort Wayne and its vicinity. He will convince those who favor him with their patronage, by facts of his thorough and well grounded knowledge of the above sciences.

F. Kalkhoff, an experienced Anothecary, who studied at and was approbated by the University of Bonn, in Germany, will, in combination with him, prepare the medicines, and by the preparin of many other chemical subjects convince the public of his abilities. Both dwell at Mr. Furet Fort Wayne January 1st 1841. 28 c.

A few articles of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for sale at *less than cost* by

SHERMAN & NELSON.

Octobe 17th 1840.

LAMP OIL, for sale by B. F. SAUNDERS.

October 17th, 1840.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE WORLD.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF 10 OR More.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER will be improved in its typographical appearance at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive Printing Establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous Literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united to make the MESSENGER still more satisfactory to its thirty five thousand of Patrons, distributed as it is, throughout every section of the Union. Every exertion will be made to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the Newspaper Press, and the Publisher pledges himself that this Journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the WEEKLY MESSENGER is just such a Newspaper as persons living out of large Cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the Publisher, after an association of twenty years with the Newspaper Press, pledges himself that his Journal shall not be excelled, either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissimination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *Weekly Messenger* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the largest class. Single copies are forwarded to subscribers every week during the year for two dollars, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period, by forwarding the publisher a ten'dollar note, free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate Sketches, of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND!

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the four years past since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been distributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and cheapest*" Now we propose that any person who cannot satisfy himself after one year's trial, that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will confer on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

☞At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs, the paper is invariable discontinued, unless the subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHAS ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS,

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen dollars, will be entitled to fifteen copies of the Messenger for one year, and either of the following works:

The art of dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal sketches, by Neal.
Gems and Wisdom of Shakespeare.
Henrietta temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and beauty, a volume much asked for.
Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a newly married pair.
The prayer book 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every body's Album, with Engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any Agent or Postmaster who shall forward THIRTY DOLLARS to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also be entitled, as a Premium for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gooch on female and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour and Locomotive Engines upon Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon,
Pilgrimage of Jerusalem and mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainments, five volumes

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any Agent procuring a club of Fifty Subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockheart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the management a dieases of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful Engravings.

Terms OF THE Messenger

☞*PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.*☜

For one year,	$2,00
For six months,	1,00
For four copies for one year,	5,
Clubs of ten furnished with ten papers for one year for	10,00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞To secure agents and others from imposition, we guarantee to forward our paper to all who send us payment in advance, directed to the Philadelphia Post Office, which order if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgement of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated.

MRS. GERMAN,

Dress & Cloak Maker,

In the Brick building, opposite Thompson & Jeffords,

COLUMBIA STREET.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 14, 1840. 21c

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the following farm to wit: the farm formerly owned by John Caster, situated about three miles south west of Fort Wayne, containing One Hundred and Twenty Acres, and about sixty acres under improvement. Any person wishing to purchase a Farm for raising stock or grain will do well to call and examine the premises. Upon the premises there is a large frame house, and barn, and a never failing spring. For terms of sale, call on John B. Dubois, in Fort Wayne, or on the subscriber two miles south of Fort Wayne,

SOPHIA HENDERSON.

Dec. 17, 1840. 26c

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Joseph Ensworth, and who have neglected to attend to a former notice, will be waited upon by the proper officer, unless they settle immediately.

ROB'T HOOD.

March 4th 1841.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 162 Nassau St. N. Y.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,

OR TWO COPIES FOR $5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus' or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of my party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a patch for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it begun, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light grave merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Nuts and Raisins for short-winded readers—Serenades for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to

WILSON & COMPANY

Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan

THE Subscriber will sell all kinds of produce, and flour at the market price, and take in payment State Notes, (called "White Dog,") payable out of the proceeds arising from the further sale of Canal Lands, at 75 cents on the dollar.

STEPHEN COLES.

P. S. Flour at four dollars current funds, or 5 dollars in the kind of paper alluded to. S. C.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 20, 1840. 22tf

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the developement of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVERAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIENDS well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy *of purchasing subscribers by subsidy*, WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBER'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; no only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calculated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Boure as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lake township, ten miles north-west from Fort Waye, on or about the 22d of November last, one bay Pony Mare—mane roached—bobtail—natural trotter, and no shoes on. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JOHN MURPHEY.

Lake township, Allen county, Jan. 4, 1841.

NOTICE

THE undersigned will attend in town on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at the office of John B. Dubois, for the purpose of adjusting and settling claims against or in favor of himself, and of the firm of F. D. Lasselle, & Co. All persons interested are requested to give heed to this notice, and those indebted are informed that unless they make settlement immediately, a minister of the law will be sent to them greeting, without respect to persons.

F. D. LASSELLE,

Dec. 15th 1840. 26c

DOCTOR L. BEECHER,

WILL attended to all calls in the practice of Physic and Surgery in town and the surrounding county.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 1, 1839.

Aug. 24, 1839. c10

CASH PAID FOR

2,000 HIDES.

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of R. W. Taylor, by

PHILO H. TAYLOR,
ALFRED A. HUBBELL.

Jan. 1st. 1841. 98c

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE,
INDIANA.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business, (either civil or criminal) which may be entrusted to their care in the Eight Judicial Circuit, of the State of Indiana; in the Supreme Court of the State as well as the Circuit and District Courts of the U. S.; and will also attend to any Collections throughout the State.

Office South side of Columbia street.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE Jr.

Dec. 1, 1839. 33c

Health to the Sick.

NEWTON'S INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES; viz: JAUNDICE WINE BITTERS, or Elixer of Health, and Cathartic Pills.—These valuable Bitters have been in use for many years, and their reputation has been rising or the same length of time, and thousands have experienced their beneficial effects. They are designed as a medicine of powerful efficacy, in the whole class of billious affections, viz: Liver complaint, Jaundice, Dispepsia, want of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, Diarrhea, indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Languid cases in female complaint, Billious and intermittent fevers and fever and ague the best medicine ever yet offered to the public, after thoroughly cleansing the stomach and bowels, and for almost every convalescent state. They powerfully break and remove all bad humors and at the same time stimulate and add permanent strength to the coats of the stomach and intestines, and the whole system.—As a preservative of health it is equal to any thing ever offered to the public; to strengthen and defend the constitution against wet, severe and inclement weather.

NEWTON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are highly approved and much used by physicians as a very thorough but mild physic. The original proprietor, Dr. NEWTON, after twenty years experience in practising and compounding medicine, flatters himself in offering these pills to the public that they will prove of more universal benefit than any other pills or composition of physic heretofore offered. These pills are capable of removing various symptoms which arise from a morbid retention of the contents of the stomach. They are particularly calculated to cleanse the stomach and bowels and remove the cause of fevers, cholics, Dysentery, Worms and a variety of febrile affections and to restore a healthy action to the system. They are good in dispepsia, headache, jaundice, hypocondriasis, mineral obstructions, small pox and other eruptive diseases, &c.

With regard to certificates, the proprietors would say that they are in possession of testomonials certifying to the value of their medicines far too numerous to insert in a common newspaper, and constantly increasing, and they rely solely upon their intrinsic merits to sustain their character

For sale at the Drug Stores of O. W. Jefferds, and Robert Dykes, Fort Wayne. Henry Burgess New Haven. Henry Castleman, Jefferson—by the Merchants in Vanwert, Monmouth, Decatur and Wilshire.

March 1 1840 35c6m

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

ROPE WALK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is about to commence the making of ROPE in the city of Fort Wayne. Merchants and others can be supplied with all kinds of CORDAGE, manufactured from Manilla or Kentucky hemp, at short notice.

JOHN MENKE.

N. B. The highest price paid in cash or cordage for good water rotted hemp.

July 4, 1840. 5ply

STRAYED OR STOLEN. From the subscriber living in Walden Township Walden County, Ohio, on the 14th, Sept. last, one sorrel Mare nine years old next spring, marked with the saddle and a small star in the forehead. One dun Mare 3 years old, white mane and tail, one shoe off the left fore foot, fetlocks of the hind foot white, and about 16 1-2 hands high, any person who will give information where the above horses can be found to Mr. Hediken in Fort Wayne will be well rewarded.

MICHEL MAHER.

October 17th, 1840. 19p.

BOOTS & SHOES. A few pair of *Gaiter Boots and Ladies Slippers*, for sale very low by SHERMAN & NELSON.

October 17th 1840.

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit; and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands, throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. FERRY,
L. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 1st 1840. 20tf

STOVES. Those who wants stoves *cheaper* than ever please call on SHERMAN & NELSON

October 17th, 1840.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THEODORE HOAGLAND,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Iten's store, where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

June 9 1840 2tf

A Large quantitk of liqors, of the very first quality for sale cheap.

by SHERMAN & NELSON

Oct. 10 18 40.

1840. 1840.

AMERICAN

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

THIS Company have increased their facilities for the speedy transmission of merchandize on the Erie Canal and Lakes, and are now fully prepared to forward goods to their point of destination without delay and upon the most advantageous terms. They respectfully solicit a call from the merchants of the Maumee and Wabash valleys.

For freight apply to

D. P. PARKER, P. GRANDIN, } 104 *Broad st. N.Y.*

H. NILES, & Co.,—*Albany N. Y.*
P. L. PARSONS, & Co.—*Buffalo, N. Y.*
G. S. HAZARD—*Maumee City.*

N. B. Consignments shipped by this line and marked to my care will be forwarded through with all possible despatch.

G. S. HAZARD.

Maumee City, May 28, 1840. 1e

THE NEW-YORKER.

NEW VOLUME..PRICES REDUCED TO THE CASH STANDARD...ENTIRELY NEW TYPE, &c.

The Publishers of THE NEW-YORKER respectfully announce to the public that the Seventh (annual) Volume of the Folio, or common newspaper form, and the Ninth (semi-annual) Volume of their double Quarto or octavo edition for preservation and binding, was issued on the 21st day of March.—On that date the following changes were made.

The Folio New Yorker will be offered to subscribers at the reduced price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable inflexibly in advance.

The Quarto New Yorker will be afforded to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

Both papers will be printed on an entirely new type, and in a new and beautiful dress, on the same large imperial paper as at present.

In short, the only change which will be made in other paper will consist in the entire renovation of its mechanical execution and appearance, and the reduction of the prices 15 and 20 per cent respectively to accommodate them to the CASH STANDARD. Hereafter no subscription will be received without payment in advance, and no paper will be sent, after the first of May next, to any subscribers who shall not then have paid in advance.

The NEW-YORKER will pursue the same general course and maintain the same general character as hitherto, with such improvements in details and execution as Experience has suggested or may suggest. Its columns will be devoted to,

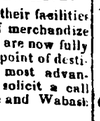
I. ORIGINAL and SELECTED LITERATURE.

II. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

III. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms.—The Folio or common newspaper edition of the New-Yorker will be issued every saturday morning (being regularly mailed to distant subscribers on the previous evening) at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. Six copies forwarded one year for Ten Dollars in advance and any larger number at the same rate.

Chair Making.



THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and firm of

EMINGER & HORN.

Their shop is on Calhoun street, one door south of Freeman & Taylor's store, where they will at all times be in readiness to accommodate their customers and the public generally with any articles in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

A. EMINGER,
S. HORN.

Fort Wayne April 12, 1840.

FLINT SPRING HOTEL, HUNTINGTON, IA.

THE Subscriber having taken the above stand, (lately occupied by C. Helvey,) and fitted it up in superior style, will be happy to wait upon the travelling public whenever it may suit them conveniently to call upon him. The house is convenient and spacious, and is situated on the State Road that passes through Huntington, and in the immediate vicinity of the Canal, where the boats are passing and repassing daily.

His table shall at all times be well supplied with the best the country will furnish, and the Bar will not be lacking in its attractions.

His stabling is ample, and will always be furnished with an abundance of Hay and Grain.—Careful hands will be in attendance, and every attention will be paid to minister to the comfort of man and beast during their sojourn at the "FLINT SPRING."

WM. G. JOHNSON.

Huntington, June 1st, 1839. 1p

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.

Corner of Columbia and Clinton Street.

LEWIS & MARSH.

Respectfully inform the public—that they have just received their supply of Stock for the season, which will enable them to keep constantly on hands a general assortment of WARE, and do all JOBS in their line of business promply

Persons purchasing ware to retail, will find it to their advantage to call, as they are determined not to be under sold by any western manufactory.—For all JOBS or WARE they expect *ready pay.*

Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, and Rags, will be received in payment.

City of Fort Wayne, June 13th. 1840. 2tf

Land and Town Lots.

I PROPOSE selling in Lots No. 74, and 101, and the south half of Lot No. 102 all adjoining the Public Square opposite the Court House.—The first named Lot has a large Barn or Stable thereon. The second named lot has a large and commodious new building intended for a tavern, it is now being finished, which will be completed within 90 days. The last mentioned lot has a house upon it with seven rooms; and small stable, large enough to accommodate any family. Also, 6 Lots in Hanna's Addition, to wit: No. 391, 392, 393, 394, 413, and 414. Also, 32 Acres of Land, being a part of W half N E qr. of Sec. 11, Town 30, N of R 12 East, adjoining the City of Fort Wayne; upon said land there is erected four comfortable dwelling houses, the tract can be divided to suit purchasers. I have also, several improved farms as well as unimproved between Fort Wayne and the State line, along the Miamee River. Also, a large quantity of first rate land upon the Little St. Joseph river, in Allen and DeKalb Counties. Also, 500 acres in Wells County unimproved, some in Adams, Whitley and Noble, all of which I will sell low for cash or Treasury notes, on the following payments, viz: one third cash in hand and the deferred payments in one and two years, with interest. Treasury notes drawn by the United States and the State of Indiana will be received in payment as well as cash.

JOHN SPENCER.

City of Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

Look at this!

THE subscriber has **1500** Acres of choice Land for sale, situated in different places and well calculated to make farms from 160 acres to 640 acres each. These lands were well selected when there was an abundance of unsold land in market. Persons wishing to purchase unimproved lands to settle upon, will find it to their advantage to examine these tracts before purchasing elsewhere. The terms will be cheap, very cheap as usual for cash.

THOS. PRITCHARD.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 19, 1840. 15c

THE subscriber will hire out horses by the day to persons who hire horses for their riding &c., will do hauling in or near town.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

THE subscriber will take horses in keeping by the week, on moderate terms.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

Lumber for Sale.

I PROPOSE selling a quantity of Lumber, for which I will receive cash, notes, Treasury notes, and County orders at what they are worth in payment.

JOHN GRIMES.

Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

D. B. SMITH,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LUMBER & SALT,

MAUMEE CITY, OHIO.

March 13, 1840. 36p

COOPER & BUCHANAN,

ATTORNEYS &

DENNISON HOUSE.

COR. OF MAIN AND FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

Entrance on Fifth.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years hereafter, leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the House is one of the best in the city, being on the highest level, and about equi distant between the river and canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this house, is one rarely equalled and never surpassed.

As for accommodations, and all the luxuries of the land, enquire of my old customers,

Bills reasonable—suited to the times.

A fine lithograph drawing of the establishment is presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE.

Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9—tf.

The following papers will copy the above advertisement to amount of $3, and Charge Cincinnati Cronicle. Send one paper containing Advertisement to John Noble, Dennison house Cincinatti.

Advertiser, Journal, Louisville Ky. Whig Nashville, Tenn. Republican. Argus, St. Louis, Mo., Journal Indianapolis, Free Press Lafayette In.; Sentinel Fort wayne, In, Beacon, Lawrenceburgh, In., Whig Rushville, In., Banner, Madison, In. Palladium, Richmond, In., Herald, Cleveland, O., Clarion Sandusky city O.; Blade Toledo, O.; Inteligencer, Marietta O.; Tribune, Portsmouth, O.; Telegraph, Ripley, O.; Times, Wheeelligh Va Gazette Charleston Va; Advertiser, Detroit Michigan, Eagle Maysville, Ky. Intelligencer, Lexington, Ky.; Gazette Advocate Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of an Execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Samuel Sowers; I have levied on the South half of the N W qr of Section No. 10, in Township 31, North of Range 12 East, containing 80 acres; all in Allen County and State of Indiana. I will offer the Rents and profits of the above described land at the Court House door in Fort Wayne, on Monday the 20th day of March, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 oclock on said day, and should the same fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above land to satisfy an execution in favor of the State of Indiana.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

March 6, 1841. 37c

LOST.

STRAYED From the subscriber living one mile south of Dicky's Lock, some time in the month of September last, a Small Bay Mare roached mane on the left side, and part of the mane remaining long and hanging on the right side. Said mare has a light mane and tail.—Whosoever will return said animal to the subscriber, or give information to Z. Henderson at Fort Wayne, or at Paul Salts, at Dickeys Lock, shall receive $5 reward.

ANTHONY REVOY.

Feb. 20th. 1841. 35p.

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Hoffland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud,

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H. Hastings Weld; Alford B. Street; .C. F. Daniels; Alexander McMukin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankee," "Down Easters," ect.; Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Casey.

Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; Jonas B. Phillips, Charles F. M. Deems, Alexander C. Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty-eight pages of letterr press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded by the earliest mails, stoutley enveloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SHOWDEN.

109 Fulton Street N. Y.

$5 REWARD.

Stayed or Stolen from the subscriber, a dark brown Horse heavy made, heavy main and tail, with some white hares in the forehead occasioned by old age—said horse is known by the name of "Toby Watkins." Whosoever will return said defaulter to the subscriber or give information where he can be found, shall be entitled to the above reward. But all persons are forbid harboring him at my account after this notice.

SAMUEL EDSALL.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 25th. 1840 c.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America no empasster, salve, ointment or liniment has been disvontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligoments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auiliary, in removing the disease unda facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Cout, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medicaqualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified abtion upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents] for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Laker, do Warsaw.

COUNTY ORDERS.—The subscriber has on hand between two and three hundred dollars of County Orders, belonging to the funds of the Allen County Library, which he is authorized to dispose of for a discount for cash. As it is desirable to convert them into available funds, those who are friendly to the Library and wish to purchase orders, will please call.

G. W. WOOD,
Library Treasurer.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 9th, 1841.

James W. Dencal, vs Samuel W. Burnham } Domestic Attachment.

ON the 6th day of January 1841, James W. Deneal sued out before me a Justice of the Peace in Allen county, a writ of domestic attachment against the Goods, Chattles, Rights, Credits, Moneys and effects of Samuel W. Burnham late of said county, an absconding debtor, which said writ hath been returned served as commanded. The trial of said cause will be before me at my office in the city of Fort Wayne on the 12th day of February 1841, at one o'clock P. M. of said day.

ROBERT HOOD, J. P.

January 14th, 1841. 30c.

CHRISTMASS AND NEW YEAR.—Presents suitable for the approaching Holydays, may be found at the EASTERN STORE,—Among them are:—

The Young Ladies Friend,
Daughters own Book,
Studen's Manual,
Fine Polyglot Bibles,
Fine Guilt with Plates,
Polmecrian Testaments,
Mrs. Hemans Poems,
Mrs. Sigourney's Poems,
Harvey's Meditations
Daily Duties,
Women as she should be
Walks about Zion,
Miss Beechers Letters.
Society in America,
Bridal Gift
Fine Albums
Union Annuals
Youths Annual,
Basket of Flowers,
Bride at Home,
Fire-side Piety
Mother's Friend,
Child at Home.

Besides a great variety of other Books suitable for children; as well as many religious, miscellanious, school, classical, and Law Books.—For sale at Eastern prices adding transportation for cash.

N. FARRAND.

Dec. 11th, 1840. 25c

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned administrator of the Estate of Joseph Richardville deceased, being desirous of having said estates finally settled at the next term of the Allen Probate Court—hereby gives notice that he will attend on the 3d day of the next term of said court, for the purpose of having a settlement with all persons having claims against said estate.

Those having claims are requested to attend and have them investigated by the court.

JOHN B. RICHARDVILLE, Adm'r
By COLERICK & COUMBS, At's.

Fort Wayne January 2d, 1841. 28c.

LAND HO!

THE Subscriber has some valuable unimproved land, selected at an early day & with care, as to location; situated in the counties of Allen, Adams, De Kalb and Wabash, which will be sold low for cash. He also has some lands in the Territory of Iowa, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for lands in Indiana.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 30th, 1841. 32.

Medical Notice.

B SEVENEIK, Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and accouchment, promoted at Berlin, in Prussia,, who has already practiced 20 years with great success at Munster, Westphalia, respectfully informs the public that he intends to continue practicing in all the various branches of Medicine, Surgery and Accouchment, in Fort Wayne and its vicinity. He will convince those who favor him with their patronage, by facts of his thorough and well grounded knowledge of the above sciences.

F. Kalkhoff, an experienced Apothecary, who studied at and was approbated by the University of Bonn, in Germany, will, in combination wit him, prepare the medicines, and by the preparin of many other chemical subjects convince th public of his abilities. Both dwell at Mr. Furst Fort Wayne January 1st 1841. 28 c.

A few articles of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for sale at *less than cost* by

SHERMAN & NELSON.

Octobe 17th 1840.

LAMP OIL, for sale by B. F. SAUNDERS. October 17th, 1840.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE WORLD.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF 10 OR More.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER will be improved in its typographical appearance at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive Printing Establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous Literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united to make the MESSENGER still more satisfactory to its thirty five thousand of Patrons, distributed as it is, throughout every section of the Union. Every exertion will be made to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the Newspaper Press, and the Publisher pledges himself that this Journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the WEEKLY MESSENGER is just such a Newspaper as persons living out of large Cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the Publisher, after an association of twenty years with the Newspaper Press, pledges himself that his Journal shall not be excelled, either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissimination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *Weekly Messenger* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the largest class. Single copies are forwarded to subscribers every week during the year for two dollars, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period, by forwarding the publisher a ten'dollar note, free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate Sketches, of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND!

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the four years past since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been destributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and cheapest*" Now we propose that any person who cannot satisfy himself after one year's trial, that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will confer on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

☞At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs, the paper is invariable discontinued, unless the subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHAS ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS,

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen dollars, will be entitled to fifteen copies of the Messnger for one year, and either of the following works:

The art of dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakespeare.
Henrietta temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and beauty, a volume much asked for,
Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a newly married pair.
The prayer book 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every body's Album, with Engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any Agent or Postmaster who shall forward THIRTY DOLLARS to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also be entitled, as a Premium for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gooch on females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour and Locomotive Engines upon Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon,
Pilgrimage of Jerusalem and mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainments, five volumes

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any Agent procuring a club of Fifty Subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockheart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the management and diseases of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful Engravings.

Terms OF THE Messenger

☞*PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE*☜

For one year,	$2,00
For six months,	1,00
For four copies for one year,	5,
Clubs of ten furnished with ten papers for one year for	10,00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞To secure agents and others from imposition, we guarantee to forward our paper to all who send us payment in advance, directed to the Philadelphia Post Office, which order if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgement of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated.

MRS. GERMAN,

Dress & Cloak Maker,

In the Brick building, opposite Thompson & Jefferds,

COLUMBIA STREET.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 14, 1840. 21c

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the following farm to wit: the farm formerly owned by John Caster, situated about three miles south west of Fort Wayne, containing One Hundred and Twenty Acres, and about sixty acres under improvement. Any person wishing to purchase a Farm for raising stock or grain will do well to call and examine the premises. Upon the premises there is a large frame house, and barn, and a never failing spring. For terms of sale, call on John B. Dubois, in Fort Wayne, or on the subscriber two miles south of Fort Wayne,

SOPHIA HENDERSON.

Dec. 17, 1840. 26c

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Joseph Ensworth, and who have neglected to attend to a former notice, will be waited upon by the proper officer, unless they settle immediately.

ROBT HOOD.

March 4th 1841.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 102 Nassau St. N. Y.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,

OR TWO COPIES FOR $5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus' or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of my party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a patch for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it begun, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light grave merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Nuts and Raisins for short-winded readers—Serenades for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to

WILSON & COMPANY

Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan

THE Subscriber will sell all kinds of produce, and flour at the market price, and take in payment State Notes, (called "White Dog,") payable out of the proceeds arising from the further sale of Canal Lands, at 75 cents on the dollar.

STEPHEN COLES.

P. S. Flour at four dollars current funds, or 5 dollars in the kind of paper alluded to. S. C.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 20, 1840. 22tf

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminantly handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the developement of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVEBAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIENDS well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy of *purchasing subscribers by subsidy*, WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBES'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; no only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef, pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calculated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Boure as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lake township, ten miles north-west from Fort Wayne, on or about the 22d of November last, one bay Pony Mare—mane roached—bobtail—natural trotter, and no shoes on. Whoever will return said Mare to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JOHN MURPHEY.

Lake township, Allen county, Jan. 4, 1841.

NOTICE

THE undersigned will attend in town on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at the office of John B. Dubois, for the purpose of adjusting and settling claims against or in favor of himself, and of the firm of F. D. Lasselle, & Co. All persons interested are requested to give heed to this notice, and those indebted are informed that unless they make settlement immediately, a minister of the law will be sent to them greeting, without respect to persons.

F. D. LASSELLE,

Dec. 15th 1840. 26:

DOCTOR L. BEECHER,

WILL attended to all calls in the practice of Physic and Surgery in town and the surrounding county.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 1, 1839.

Aug. 24, 1839. o10

CASH PAID FOR

2,000 HIDES.

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of R. W. Taylor, by

PHILO H. TAYLOR,
ALFRED A. HUBBELL.

Jan. 1st. 1841. 98c

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE,

INDIANA.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business, (either civil or criminal) which may be entrusted to their care in the Eight Judicial Circuit, of the State of Indiana; in the Supreme Court of the State as well as the Circuit and District Courts of the U. S.; and will also attend to any Collections throughout the State.

Office South side of Columbia street.

G. W. EWING.
E. BRACKENRIDGE Jr.

Dec. 1, 1839. 33c

Health to the Sick.

NEWTON'S INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES; viz: JAUNDICE WINE BITTERS, or Elixer of Health, and Cathartic Pills. These valuable Bitters have been in use for many years, and their reputation has been rising or the same length of time, and thousands have experienced their beneficial effects. They are designed as a medicine of powerful efficacy, in the whole class of billious affections, viz: Liver complaint, Jaundice, Dispepsia, want of appetite, fattulence, costiveness, Diarrhea, indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Languid cases in female complaint, Billious and intermittent fevers and fever and ague the best medicine ever yet offered to the public, after thoroughly cleansing the stomach and bowels, and for almost every convalescent state. They powerfully break and remove all bad humors and at the same time stimulate and add permanent strength to the coats of the stomach and intestines, and the whole system.—As a preservative of health it is equal to any thing ever offered to the public; to strengthen and defend the constitution against wet, severe and inclement weather.

NEWTON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are highly approved and much used by physicians as a very thorough but mild physic. The original proprietor, Dr. NEWTON, after twenty years experience in practising and compounding medicine, flatters himself in offering these pills to the public that they will prove of more universal benefit than any other pills or composition of physic heretofore offered. These pills are capable of removing various symptoms which arise from a morbid retention of the contents of the stomach. They are particularly calculated to cleanse the stomach and bowels and remove the cause of fevers, cholics, Dysentery, Worms and a variety of febrile affections and to restore a healthy action to the system. They are good in dispersia, headache, jaundice, hypocondriasis, mineral obstructions, small pox and other eruptive diseases, &c.

With regard to certificates, the proprietors would say that they are in possession of testimonials certifying to the value of their medicines far too numerous to insert in a common newspaper, and constantly increasing, and they rely solely upon their intrinsic merits to sustain their character.

For sale at the Drug Stores of O. W. Jefferds, and Robert Dykes, Fort Wayne. Henry Burgess New Haven. Henry Castleman, Jefferson—by the Merchants in Vanwert, Monmouth, Decatur and Wilshire.

March 1 1840 35c6m

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

ROPE WALK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is about to commence the making of ROPE in the city of Fort Wayne. Merchants and others can be supplied with all kinds of CORDAGE, manufactured from Manilla or Kentucky hemp, at short notice.

JOHN MENKE.

N. B. The highest price paid in cash or cordage for good water rotted hemp.

July 4, 1840. 5ply

STRAYED OR STOLEN. From the subscriber living in Walden Township Walden County, Ohio, on the 14th, Sept. last, one sorrel Mare nine years old next spring, marked with the saddle and a small star in the forehead. One dun Mare 3 years old, white mane and tail, one shoe off the left fore foot, fetlocks of the hind foot white, and about 16 1-2 hands high, any person who will give information where the above horses can be found to Mr. Hediken in Fort Wayne will be well rewarded.

MICHEL MAHER.

October 17th, 1840. 19p.

BOOTS & SHOES. A few pair of *Gaiter Boots and Ladies Slippers*, for sale very low by SHERMAN & NELSON.

October 17th 1840.

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit; and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands, throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. FERRY,
L. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 1st 1840. 20tf

STOVES. Those who wants stoves *cheaper* than ever please call on SHERMAN & NELSON

October 17th, 1840.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THEODORE HOAGLAND,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Iten's store, where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

June 9 1840 2tf

A Large quantity of liquors, of the very first quality for sale cheap.

by SHERMAN & NELSON

Oct. 10 18 40.

1840. 1840.

AMERICAN

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

THIS Company have increased their facilities for the speedy transmission of merchandize on the Erie Canal and Lakes, and are now fully prepared to forward goods to their point of destination without delay and upon the most advantageous terms. They respectfully solicit a call from the merchants of the Maumee and Wabash valleys.

For freight apply to

D. P. PARKER, P. GRANDIN, } 104 *Broad st. N.Y.*

H. NILES, & Co.,—*Albany N. Y.*
P. L. PARSONS, & Co.—*Buffalo, N. Y.*
G. S. HAZARD—*Maumee City.*

N. B. Consignments shipped by this line and marked to my care will be forwarded through with all possible despatch.

G. S. HAZARD.

Maumee City, May 28, 1840. 1e

THE NEW-YORKER.

NEW VOLUME..PRICES REDUCED TO THE CASH STANDARD...ENTIRELY NEW TYPE, &c.

The Publishers of THE NEW-YORKER respectfully announce to the public that the Seventh (annual) Volume of the Folio, or common newspaper form, and the Ninth (semi-annual) Volume of their double Quarto or octavo edition for presetvation and binding, was issued on the 21st day of March—On that date the following changes were made.

The Folio New Yorker will be offered to subscribers at the reduced price of TWO DOLLARS *per annum*, payable indesirbly in advance.

The Quarto New Yorker will be offerded to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payadle in all cases in advance.

Both papers will be printed on an entirely new type, and in a new and beautiful dress, on the same large imperial paper as at present.

In short, the only change which will be made in other paper will consist in the entire renovation of its mechanical execution and appearance, and the reduction of the prices 15 and 20 per cent respectively to accommodate them to the CASH STANDARD. Hereafter no subscription will be received without payment in advance, and no paper will be sent, after the first of May next to any subscribers who shall not then have paid in advance.

The NEW-YORKER will pursue the same general course and maintain the same general character as hitherto, with such improvements in details and execution as Experience has suggested or may suggest. Its columns will be devoted to,

I. ORIGINAL and SELECTED LITERATURE.
II. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.
III. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms.—The Folio or common newspaper edition of the New-Yorker will be issued every saturday morning (being regularly mailed to distant subscribers on the previous evening) at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. Six copies forwarded one year for Ten Dollars in advance and any larger numbe at the same rate.

Chair Making.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and firm of

EMINGER & HORN.

Their shop is on Calhoun street, one door south of Freeman & Taylor's store, where they will at all times be in readiness to accommodate their customers and the public generally with any articles in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

A. EMINGER,
S. HORN.

Fort Wayne April 12, 1840.

FLINT SPRING HOTEL, HUNTINGTON, IA.

THE Subscriber having taken the above stand, (lately occupied by C. Helvey,) and fitted it up in superior style, will be happy to wait upon the travelling public whenever it may suit them conveniently to call upon him. The house is convenient and spacious, and is situated on the State Road that passes through Huntington, and in the immediate vicinity of the Canal, where the boats are passing and repassing daily.

His table shall at all times be well supplied with the best the country will furnish, and the Bar will not be lacking in its attractions.

His stabling is ample, and will always be furnished with an abundance of Hay and Grain.—Careful hands will be in attendance, and every attention will be paid to minister to the comfort of man and beast during their sojourn at the "FLINT SPRING."

WM. G. JOHNSON.

Huntington, June 1st, 1839. 1p

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.

Corner of Columbia and Clinton Street.

LEWIS & MARSH.

Respectfully informs the public—that they have just received their supply of Stock for the season, which will enable them to keep constantly on hands a general assortment of WARE, and do all JOBS in their line of business promptly

Persons purchasing ware to retail, will find it to their advantage to call, as they are determined not to be under sold by any western manufactory.—For all JOBS OF WARE they expect *ready pay.*

Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, and Rags, will be received in payment.

City of Fort Wayne, June 13th. 1840. 2tf

Land and Town Lots.

I PROPOSE selling in Lots No. 74, and 101, and the south half of Lot No. 102 all adjoining the Public Square opposite the Court House.—The first named Lot has a large Barn or Stable thereon. The second named lot has a large and commodious new building intended for a tavern, it is now being finished, which will be completed within 90 days. The last mentioned lot has a house upon it with seven rooms; and small stable, large enough to accommodate any family. Also, 6 Lots in Hanna's Addition, to wit: No. 391, 392, 393, 394, 413, and 414. Also, 32 Acres of Land, being a part of W half N E qr. of Sec. 11, Town 30, N of R 12 East, adjoining the City of Fort Wayne; upon said land there is erected four comfortable dwelling houses, the tract can be divided to suit purchasers. I have also, several improved farms as well as unimproved between Fort Wayne and the State line, along the Maumee River. Also, a large quantity of first rate land upon the Little St. Joseph river, in Allen and DeKalb Counties. Also, 500 acres in Wells County unimproved, some in Adams, Whitley and Noble, all of which I will sell low for cash or Treasury notes, on the following payments, viz: one third cash in hand and the deferred payments in one and two years, with interest. Treasury notes drawn by the United States and the State of Indiana will be received in payment as well as cash.

JOHN SPENCER.

City of Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

Look at this!

THE subscriber has 1500 Acres of choice Land for sale, situated in different places and well calculated to make farms from 160 acres to 640 acres each. These lands were well selected when there was an abundance of unsold land in market. Persons wishing to purchase unimproved lands to settle upon, will find it to their advantage to examine these tracts before purchasing elsewhere The terms will be cheap, very cheap as usual for cash.

THOS. PRITCHARD.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 19, 1840. 15c

THE subscriber will hire out horses by the day to persons who hire horses for their riding &c., will do hauling in or near town.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

THE subscriber will take horses in keeping by the week, on moderate terms.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

Lumber for Sale.

I PROPOSE selling a quantity of Lumber, for which I will receive cash, notes, Treasury notes, and County orders at what they are worth in payment. JOHN GRIMES.

Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

D. B. SMITH,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LUMBER & SART,

MAUMEE CITY, OHIO.

March 13, 1840. 36p

COOPER & BUCHANAN.

ATTOR